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THE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A rich capitalist of Paris, whom I shall name M. Lebrun, was famed for his enterprising and speculative disposition. Not a new project was sent on foot but he was applied to for his patronage and protection, and in general whatever he engaged in was crowned with success. Not long since he was one morning seated in his study at his country-house, when a cabriolet drove up to the door; from it descended a young man of fashionable appearance and fine open countenance, not unknown to the frequenters of Tortoni's. He demanded to speak with the master of the house; and was introduced at once to M. Lebrun. His host was in slippers and *robe-de-chambre*, for he loved to live as indolently as he could when not immersed in the whirlpool of business at Paris.

"You will excuse me, Monsieur," said the young man, taking possession of an arm-chair "you will excuse me for troubling your retirement by speaking to you of matters of speculation; but the affair in question is of grave importance and pressing nature; it may have consequences so morally useful to society, and so exorbitantly lucrative for its projectors, that I feel convinced of your forgiveness for speaking to you respecting it."

"Speak on, Monsieur; I am all attention," said the capitalist, crossing his legs and drawing his dressing gown closely about him.

"Who could ever have supposed," said the stranger, with great solemnity, "that in quitting an age of doubt and incertitude like this last, we should enter a period so remarkable for its desire to make all fixed and certain as the present. In the eighteenth century everything was overturned, because the world doubted of everything; in the nineteenth no doubt exists, because nothing is left to chance. It is by means of insurance that society is now reorganizing itself. What is there that is not now insured? Nay it has been lately wishpered that Messrs. Rothschild think seriously of forming a company for insuring kings on their thrones, and for fixing ministers of state in possession of their *portefeuilles*; in fact, insurance is the great instrument by which will be brought about that advanced state of humanity, so fruitlessly sought for by Fourrier, St. Simon, and ———".

"But what is the meaning of this long preamble?" interrupted the master of the mansion in a dry metallic voice. "You are aware, I presume, that I require something positive—actual—palpable," laying a stress on each expression.

"My project unites all these qualities," said the stranger.

"Well, then, let us have it without further preliminaries," said the other.

"The fact is," said the projector, "that the matter is of so delicate a nature, that I am obliged to prepare you for my proposal."

"I think I can guess that it relates to an insurance company. What is it you propose to insure, Monsieur?"

"Since I must speak positively my plan is to insure marriageable girls, against the great evil of their existence—against being old maids."

"Hum—m—m," ruminated the man of wealth, again fixing round him his *robe-de-chambre*, which the slight irritation of the moment had displaced "The idea is ingenious."

"You perceive that the natural desire, which must arise in every lady's bosom to avoid celibacy, will incline her to insure, and the profits must be enormous."

"Yes, that is clear enough; but how will you manage the rate of insurance?"

That must be graduated, according to the beauty, fortune, and talents of each. The chances of old-maid-hood cannot be the same for all, nor do I propose to insure all for the same age; one may be fixed at twenty, another at twenty-five, and a third even so late as thirty-five. If after the expiration of the term agreed on, the lady remains without a husband, the indemnity must be paid, and this will constitute a fortune, which in many cases will obtain for her the partner she desires."

"But will the company reserve to itself the power of acting in any way it may deem advisable, to procure husbands for the insured before the term fixed on."

Most assuredley; the company of course can not renounce any means of bringing about its object, but must employ all which may seem advantageous; in fact, the indemnity will scarcely ever be required to be paid, and that is the reason why the speculation is so splendid."

"Yes, I see that there must arise some gains."

"Immense profits, and not a single loss," interrupted the advocate of the new insurance company seeing that his host was balancing towards the project; "If an insurance is effected against death, nothing can hinder persons from dying; if it is made against fire, how can you prevent houses from burning; if you insure against perils of water, how can shipwrecks be put a stop to? But insuing against remaining single, all you have to do is to marry off as quickly as possible your customers."

"I suppose that the company will take care to have always at its disposal a number of gentlemanly bachelors, of good character and education, physicians, surgions, literary men, barristers, merchants, and scientific men, whom it may employ to gain the hearts of those who are to be married."

"That is an indispensable condition of success, and I intend taking on myself the care of that particular duty."

"Well, then, I am your man. Let the matter rest between us two—no noise, no puffing—nothing but secrecy, activity and cleverness. Get the bond of partnership prepared, and get the act, constituting the society, duly passed through the proper forms. I am willing to advance eight hundred thousand francs, which will be amply sufficient for the capital. You, on the other hand, will throw into the stock your zeal and activity, and the profits shall be divided. I act generously, as you may perceive."

The young man took his leave, exceedingly satisfied with his visit, and, springing into his cabriolet, returned to Paris. In a few days he brought the necessary papers, and the matter was speedily concluded. After M. Lebrun had signed and returned them to the young speculator, he addressed him thus:

"Monsieur, you are now director of the new company, and I need scarcely say that I wish you success. To prove to you, however, that I really have deeply at heart the success of our speculation, I intend commencing the business myself by insuring my daughter. She shall be the first to figure in the list of young ladies insured to obtain a husband. Fill up the blanks of the printed form."

"Age?" demanded the director.

"Seventeen."

"Name and sirname?"

"Euphemia Lebrun."

"Face?"

"Decidedly pretty."

"Talents?"

"Music, drawing, dancing, horticulture."

"Fortune?"

"All that I possess when I die, and eight hundred thousand francs on the day of her marriage."

"That will do, monsieur."

"You may fix the rate yourself, and the age at which the indemnity shall be paid," said the father proudly, as he thought of the charms of his only daughter.

"There is every reason to hope that Mademoiselle Euphemia will have no claims on us for indemnity," said the young partner, as he collected his papers and departed.

As he passed through the pleasure-grounds which surrounded the villa, in order to reach his cabriolet, which he directed to wait for him at the gate of the park, he perceived a young and lovely girl in the midst of the flowers on which she was lavishing her cares. Unaware that any one was near, she was singing a little air which Cinti Damoureau had made fashionable, as she tied up the flowers or watered them where the heat had parched them up. The young directory paused a moment, to admire the slight but rounded figure, the glowing color and beautiful hair of the young person. "This undoubtedly," thought he, "is the daughter of M. Lebrun." I have commenced most fortunately. No danger of so fair a creature being obliged to demand her indemnity." He cast another glance at the lady, and proceeded towards the gate.

A fortnight had scarcely passed when M. Leburn returned to his house in the Chaussee d'Antin. It was his daughter who teased him into quitting the country. He was astonished that his dear Euphemia should so suddenly abandon, in the midst of the summer season, her flowers which she loved so well. He naturally sought for some reason for such a change, and more than once said to himself, "Is it possible that she can by some chance or other have formed an attachment for some person at Paris?" At last he could no longer doubt that he had conjectured rightly: for her gaiety was fled, her music, drawing, flowers, were neglected, and a tear sometimes betrayed her secret. But who could have inspired this passion? What opportunity was there for a gallant to press his suit? He was determined to discover the mystery. "My dear Euphemia," said he, "you have become wonderfull serious. On what can your thoughts be always occupied? What new sentiment has taken possession of your mind? Speak to me frankly; you know how dearly I love you; can you have seen some person who has captivated your affections?" If it is a proper match, you cannot doubt that I shall be only too glad to unite you to him who will render you happy."

"Well, then, further, I acknowledge I do love," said Euhemia, with that timidity and hesitation which a young girl cannot free herself from, even when confessing the state of her affections to her own father.

"And who is he?" said M. Lebrun.

"That is his secret as much as mine," replied the daughter with great tranquility. "I cannot speak of it without his consent; but I will ask him, when I see him, to allow me to declare his name."

This reserve only excited the curiosity of M. Lebrun. He pressed his daughter more and more to name her lover. At last she said, "Give me only three days, and I will then conceal nothing from you."

The next day the young director of the new insurance company to promote marriage, came to pay a visit to his partner. "Oh! my dear fellow," said M. Lebrun, when he saw him, "you would never guess—?"

"Guess what?"

"That my daughter is already inspired by the tender passion."

"Oh," said the director, "that must be the effect of the insurance."

"A wonderful effect it is, at all events.—Why, a month has not elapsed since the insurance took place. By Jove! you are fortunate. If we have only another such piece of good fortune, the fame of company will be in every person's mouth."

They were conversing in this manner when Euphemia entered the room. She blushed on seeing the stranger.

"My daughter," said M. Lebrun to the young man. "What do you think of her?"

"She is admirable! I can venture to predict she will not pass another year without—"

"Father," said the young girl, regarding by turns the two speakers, "I promised to inform you of the persons whom I love. This is he!"

"Good heavens! is it possible," cried the astonished capitalist.

"According to our regulations," said the director very gravely, "I was bound to seek every means not to allow the specified time to pass without—"

"True, true. But Euphamia, how did you get acquainted with monsieur?

"I saw him in the country one day, in going out. He used to come afterward every day. He helped me to cultivate my flowers. We walked out in the park, and, at last, as I found his visiists too short, I thought that by coming to Pairs I should see him more frequently, and for a longer time."

"In showing my zeal for the interests of the society," continued the sepeculator, "I considered—"

"Come, my young friend," said the surprised father, "you are a clever fellow. Stunned as I have been, I must acknowledge that the matter has something amusing in it."

"I protest to you, I considered that I faithfully performed my duty."

"No use in talking of it now. You already have the eight hundred thousand francs, fortune."

"Quite correct," said the young man, taking Euphemia by the hand with the air of a martyr to his duty. "This is a glorious beginning.—We shall have such custom from this affair! We must absolutely gain millions!"

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate of the United States, and House of Representatives:

I lay before Congress several despatches from his Excellency the Governor of Maine, with the enclosures, communicating certain proceedings of the Legislature of that State and a copy of the reply of the Secretary of State, made by my direction, together with a note from H. S. Fox, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, with the answer of the Secretary of State to the same.

It appears from the documents that a numerous band of lawless and desperate men, chiefly from the adjoining British Provinces, but without the authority or sanction of the Provincial Government, had trespassed upon that portion of the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which is watered by the river Aroostook, and claimed to belong to the State of Maine; and that they had committed extensive depredations there by cutting and destroying a large quantity of timber. It will further appear that the Governor of Maine having been officially apprised of the circumstances, had communicated it to the Legislature, with a recommendation of such provisions, in addition to those already existing by law, as would enable him to arrest the trespassers, and secure the timber which they were about carrying away; that in compliance with a resolve of the Legislature, passed in pursuance of his recommendation, his Excellency had despatched the land agent of the State, with a force deemed adequate to that purpose, to the scene of the alleged depredations, who, after accomplishing a part of his duty, was seized by a band of the trespassers, at a house claimed to be within the jurisdiction of Maine, whither he had repaired for the purpose of meeting and consulting with the land agent of the Province of New Brunswick, and conveyed as a prisoner to Fredericton, in that Province, together with two other citizens of the State, who were assisting him in the discharge of his duty.

It will also appear that the Governor and Legislature of Maine, satisfied that the trespassers had acted in defiance of the laws of both countries, learning that they were in possession of arms, and anticipating (correctly as the result has proved) that persons of their reckless and desperate character would set at naught the authority of the magistrate, without the aid of a strong force, had authorized the Sheriff and the officer appointed in the place of the Land Agent, to employ, at the expense of the State, an armed posse, who had proceeded to the scene of depredations, with a view to the entire dispersion or arrest of the trespassers and the protection of the public property.

In the correspondence between the Governor of Maine and Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick which has grown out of these occurrencies, and is likewise herewith communicated, the former is requested to recall the armed party, advanced into the disputed territory for the arrest of trespassers, and is informed that a strong body of British troops is to be held in readiness to support & protect the authority & subjects of Great Britain in said territory. In answer to that request the Provincial Governor is informed of the determination of the State of Maine to support the land agent and his party, in the performance of their duty, and the same determination, for the execution of which provision is made by a resolution of the State Legislature, is communicated by the Governor to the General Government.

The Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, in calling upon the Governor of Maine for the recal of the Land Agent and his party from the disputed territory, and the British Minister in making a similar demand upon the Government of the United States, proceed upon the assumption that an agreement exists between the two nations conceding to Great Britain, until the final settlement of the boundary question, exclusive possession of, and jurisdiction over, the territory in dispute. The important bearing which such an agreement, if it existed, would have upon the condition and interest of the parties, and the influence it might have upon the adjustment of the dispute, are too obvious to allow the error upon which this assumption seems to rest to pass for a moment without correction. The answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox's note, will show the ground taken by the Government of the United States on this point. It is believed that all the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments upon this subject has already been communicated to Congress, and is now on their files. An abstract of it, however, hastily prepared, accompanies this communication. It is possible that in thus abridging a voluminous correspondence, commencing in 1825 and continuing to a very recent period, a portion may have accidentally been overlooked; but it is believed that nothing has taken place which would materially change the aspect of the question as therein presented. Instead of sustaining the assumption of the British functionaries that correspondence disproves the existence of any such agreement.

It shows that the two Governments have differed not only in regard to the main questions of title to the territory in dispute, but with reference also to the right of jurisdiction, and the fact of the actual exercise of it in different portions thereof. Always aiming at an amicable adjustment of the dispute, both parties have entertained and repeatedly urged upon each other a desire, that each should exercise its rights, whatever it considered them to be, in such a manner as to avoid collission, and allay, to the greatest practicable extent, the excitement likely to grow out of the controversy. It was in pursuance of such an understanding that Maine and Massachusetts, upon the remonstrance of Great Britain, desisted from making sales of lands, and the General Government from the construction of a projected military road in a portion of the territory of which they claimed to have enjoyed the exclusive possession; and that Great Britain, on her part, in deference to a similar remonstrance from the United States, suspended the issue of licenses to cut timber in the territory under controversy, and also the survey and location of a rail road through a section of country over which she also claimed to have exercised exclusive jurisdiction.

The State of Maine had a right to arrest the depredations complained of; it belonged to her to judge of the exigency of the occasion calling for her interference; and it is presumed that had the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick been correctly advised of the nature of the proceedings of the State of Maine, he would not have regarded the transaction as requiring, on his part, any resort to force.

Each party claiming a right to the territory, and hence to the exclusive jurisdiction over it, it is manifest that, to prevent the destruction of the timber by trespassers, acting against the authority of both, and at the same time avoid forcible collision between the contiguous Governments during the pendency of negotiations concerning the title, resort must be had to the mutual exercise of jurisdiction in such extreme cases, or to an amicable and temporary arrangement as to the limits within which it should be exercised by each party. The understanding supposed to exist between the United States and Great Britain has been found heretofore sufficient for that purpose, and I believe will prove so hereafter, if the parties on the frontier, directly interested in the question, are respectively governed by a just spirit of reconciliation and forbearance. If it shall be found, as there is now reason to apprehend, that there is in the modes of construing that understanding by the two Governments, a difference not to be reconciled, I shall not hesitate to propose to her Britannic Majesty's Government a distinct arrangement for the temporary and mutual exercise of jurisdiction, by means of which similar difficulties may in future be prevented.

But between an effort on the part of Maine to preserve the property in dispute from destruction by intruders, and a military occupation by that State of the territory, with a view to hold it by force, while the settlement is a subject of negotiation between the two Governments, there is an essential difference, as well in respect to the position of the State, as to the duties of the General Government.

In a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Maine, on the first of March last, giving a detailed statement of the steps which had been taken by the federal Government to bring the controversy to a termination, and designed to apprise the Governor of the State of the views of the federal Executive, in respect to the future, it was stated, that while the obligations of the federal Government to do all in its power to effect the settlement of the boundary question were fully recognized it had, in the event of being unable to do so specifically, by mutual consent, no other means to accomplish that object amicably, than by another arbitration, or by a commission with an umpire in the nature of an arbitration; and that in the event of all other measures failing, the President would feel it his duty to submit another proposition to the Government of Great Britain, to refer a decision of the question to a third power. These are still my views upon the subject, and until this step shall have been taken, I cannot think it proper to invoke the attention of Congress to other than amicable means for the settlement of the controversy, or to cause the military power of the federal Government to be brought in aid of the State of Maine, in any attempt to effect that object by a resort to force.

On the other hand, if the authorities of New Brunswick should attempt to enforce the claim of exclusive jurisdiction, set up by them, by means of a military occupation on their part of the disputed territory, I shall feel myself bound to consider the contingency provided by the Constitution as having occurred, on the happening of which a State has the right to call for the aid of the Federal Government to repel invasion.

I have expressed to the British Minister near this Government a confident expectation that the agents of the State of Maine, who have been arrested under an obvious misapprehension of the object of their mission, will be promptly released; and to the Governor of Maine that a similar course will be pursued in regard to the agents of the Province of New Brunswick.

I have also recommended that any militia that may have been brought together by the State of Maine, from an apprehension of a collision with the Government or people of the British Province, will be voluntarily and peaceably disbanded.

I cannot allow myself to doubt that the results anticipated from these representations will be seasonably realized. The parties more immediately interested cannot but perceive that an appeal to arms, under existing circumstances, will not only prove fatal to their present interests, but would postpone, if not defeat, the attainment of the main objects which they have in view.

The very incidents which have recently occurred will necessarily awaken the Governments to the importance of promptly adjusting a dispute, by which it is now made manifest that the peace of the the two nations is daily and eminently endangered. This expectation is further warranted by the general forbearance which has hitherto characterized the conduct of the Government and people on both sides of the line. In the uniform patriotism of Maine her attachment to the Union, her respect for the wishes of the people of her sister States, of whose interest in her welfare she cannot be unconscious, and, in the solicitude felt by the country at large for the preservation of peace with our neighbors, we have a strong guarantee that she will not disregard the request that has been made of her.

As, however, the session of Congress is about to terminate, and the agency of the Executive may become necessary during the recess, it is important that the attention of the Legislature should be drawn to the consideration of such measures as may be calculated to obviate the necessity of a call for an extra session. With that view, I have thought it my duty to lay the whole matter before you, and invite such action thereon as you may think the occasion requires.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Washington, 26th Feb. 1839.

The following additional Message from the President was sent to the House on the 27th:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—

I transmit to Congress copies of various other documents received from the Governor of Maine, relating to the dispute between that State

[Concluded from First Page.]

fraudulent purposes of Swartwout, and to the embarrassment of the Secretary of the Treasury to detect his frauds. The banks suspended [illegible] on May 11th, 1837. Swartwout's [illegible] occurred on the 28th of March, 1838.—Now it is found that he had the advantage of the possession of the bonds to the amount of $5,063,000. The advantage of the extension given, (advantage, because the Secretary of the Treasury was thereby prevented from detecting him,) and all the confusion and embarrassment thereupon. I say he had the advantage of all these for upwards of ten months next from the 28th of March. He had three months before he could be called to a settlement, at the expiration of which time he was called upon for a settlement by the First Auditor of the Treasury; but no settlement was obtained.—Immediately notice was given to his bondsmen, about which time Swartwout sailed for England, having abstracted, of the public money, upwards of five or six hundred thousand dollars, by these last advantages which the law afforded him. Three months to make up his accounts, the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and the withdrawal of the bonds, and the actual possession of the bonds gave him. Now, sir, I ask, what vigilance, other than that which has never been thought of since the beginning of this Government, could have been practised by the Secretary of the Treasury, to have detected Swartwout's frauds, or to have saved the Government from those which were practised by the advantages which the policy of the Government and the laws gave the collector, and over which the Secretary had no control? Sir, to censure the Secretary of the Treasury for a *laches* in Swartwout's frauds, is to censure him for the want of a vigilance which no one ever dreamed of to this time.—To censure him for a neglect of duty in this case, is doing him the base injustice of censuring him for the neglect of that which the law and the policy of this Government, and frauds of the banks, with which its Treasury has been connected, put it out of his power to perform. So soon as the time arrived for the Secretary to act, every vigilance was used to bring Swartwout to settlement; and after he had absconded, every vigilance was used, and is using, to detect the extent of his frauds, and to secure the Government. Sir, to charge the Secretary with conniving at Swartwout's frauds, or any other defaulter's frauds, or even with culpable neglect of official vigilance, is charging him with that of which he is not guilty. It is charging him with that which his high character as an honorable man, his vigilance and capacity as a public officer, and his reputation as a patriot and friend to his country, ought to exempt him. And further, I look upon such charges as a shelter from which the laws of our country ought to protect him, as well in his individual as in his official character. Sir, this war upon the Secretary of the Treasury is but one of the means and means used to break down the Administration. All that can be made out of the Swartwout defalcation, will be used to the greatest possible extent, to prostrate the Administration, and to blight the popular confidence in it.

It seems, it and other defalcations are to be use as a two edged sword, that is, to destroy the confidence of the people in the Administration, by the cry of corruption and fraud, and to bankrupt the Treasury for the same purpose, by extravagance and profligacy in printing lists of worthless, and worse than useless documents, relating to those defalcations. Sir, in connection with this effort we saw a resolution introduced the other day, and carried, authorizing and requiring the printing of 20,000 copies of a document purporting to be a report of defalcations and defaulters, with the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury with the supposed defaulters. Sir, I have stated before, that this document purports to be what it is not. It contains the correspondence of the Secretaries of the Treasury, but it does not contain many of the answers and final settlements of and with those that are represented to be defaulters. Many persons, living and dead, are represented in that document to be defaulters, who do not owe the Government a dollar, and some of them, I am told, have just, but unsettled, claims against the Government. Sir, to publish it to the extent of the resolution, was promulgating, in many instances, a falsehood upon the living and slanders upon the memory of the dead.

But, sir, I have another objection to printing this document. It will involve a criminal prodigacy in expenditure of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, which can answer no other purpose than to put so much money into the pocket of the printer. It will, sir, be putting so much money into the hands of men whom I consider more worthless, if possible, than the purpose for which the expenditure would be made. I mean the mortgagor and pliant vassal of the Bank, the editor of the National Intelligencer, and his catspaw and tool, the editor of the Madisonian, *the Conservative!!*

But, sir, these profligate expenditures and worthless appropriations can go on so far as resolutions of this House can authorize them. There is no check here. The Democracy are in the minority. The united strength of the Whigs and Conservatives make a majority.—They differ in name, but not in principle.—Conservatism make a majority. They differ in name, but not in principle. Conservatism is but another name for Whiggery, and both, but other names for Federalism. They are like [illegible] and wife. They are joined in the holy [illegible] political wedlock. They are flesh of one flesh, blood of one blood, and bone of one bone. They will live together until separated by death. Those whom the banks have joined together, let no man put asunder.

These evils are with the people. They can remedy them; all I can do is to protest against them, which I will do while I have a tongue to speak and a hand to write.

Each of these reasons constituted a sufficient objection with me for voting against the resolution to print that document, and I repeat, that I look upon such efforts to squander the public treasure, and to bankrupt the nation, as done with a view to break down the Administration, and destroy the Democratic party.

But, sir, what could induce the Secretary to connive at the frauds of Swartwout? He was no friend to the Administration or to the Democracy. He was a Conservative in theory and practice; and, consequently, like all other Conservatives, opposed to both. I repeat, what ground is there to suppose that the Secretary of the Treasury, or any other individual of the Democracy concerned in the administration of the Government, would connive at the frauds of Swartwout, or any other Conservative. Why, sir, above all isms on the face of the earth, Conservatism is the last and tail end ism. Yes, sir, in the estimation of this Administration, Conservatism is sunk deeper in base iniquity, foul corruption, and black hypocrisy, than even modern Whiggery itself.

But, in addition to this, Swartwout was conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, and reared in fraud. His father was a base defaulter in Mr Monroe's administration.

It may be asked, why General Jackson would nominate such a man, with such native suspicions surrounding him? I answer, why did a Whig Senate confirm the nomination of a man who had such native suspicions surrounding him? Why, also, did the whole Whig mercantile interest of New York city unite in recommending a man who had such native suspicions surrounding him? We could return.—We might assert, that there must have been a conspiracy to defraud the Government between Swartwout and the Whig merchants of New York; and we might embrace some Whig Senators in the conspiracy as the Opposition can make of "*connivance.*" But, sir, we are incapable of making such a charge, as the New York merchants and Whig Senators are incapable of entering into such a conspiracy.

Mr Speaker, I hope the leading measures recommended in the President's Message will be carried out. I look upon them all as of vast importance to the interests of the country, but more particularly that which relates to the collection, safe-keeping, and faithful disbursement of the public revenue. It seems to me that the highest interests of the country require that that policy should be the policy of the country—I mean the establishment of an Independent Treasury. Justice to the laboring taxpayer requires it. Every interest, whether commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, or mechanical, and all other institutions, which have an interest in a sound currency, and the faithful performance of public and private contracts require it. But above all, the financial interest involved in the management of this Government, imperiously demand it; for so long as the present system of the connection of the Government with the banks continues, the Government and the honest laborer must continue to be the prey of the lounging loafer, the stockjobbing gambler, and the official peculator.

Nota bene. After Mr. Duncan had finished the above remarks, Mr. Petrikin moved the previous question. Mr Stanly begged of Mr Petrikin that he would withdraw for a moment the motion for the previous question, until he (Mr S.) could make a remark or two. Mr. Petriken consented, on condition that Mr. S. would renew the motion; to which Mr. S. consented. Mr. Stanly proceeded, and in the commencement of his remarks insinuated that Mr. Duncan was an Abolitionist, and referred to a letter which he had seen and read in the public prints, purporting to be an answer to some interrogatories put to him, [Mr D.] prior to his re-election, by the Abolitionists. Mr. Duncan asked to explain. Mr Stanly gave way. Mr Duncan said, that a few days before the late election in Ohio, a number of the members of the Anti-slavery Society in his district propounded sundry questions to him, in writing, on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, &c. These questions he had promptly answered; and, in his answers, deprecated slavery in the abstract. He also had deprecated modern Abolitionism as mistaken philanthropy, disorganizing in its tendencies, and, in its character, dangerous to the Union. Mr D. said, that part of his letter in which he deprecates slavery in the abstract had been published in many of the Federal sheets, and had been most basely, unjustly and ungenerously commented upon to his prejudice and with a view to identify him with Abolitionism; whilst that part of the letter which deprecates modern Abolitionism had been carefully kept out of sight. Mr D. said such base conduct was worthy of the persons who would be guilty of it, and of the party who would sustain them in it. Mr Duncan was proceeding briefly to expose the views he entertained in relation to slavery in the abstract, of modern Abolitionism, and of the right of petition, etc. when Mr Stanly interrupted him, and said that he did not yield the floor to hear a speech; it was to hear an explanation. Mr. Duncan said he would yield the floor, but as the previous question was pending, and as he would have no opportunity to reply, he must first pronounce the insinuation that he was an Abolitionist, a base falsehood and a foul detraction, whether it dwelt upon the lips of the unprincipled calumniator, or floated on the breeze in the corrupt, poisonous, and slanderous Federal sheets of the day.

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned Ezra C Hutchins of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts holds a mortgage executed to him November 15, 1835, by Wm B Taylor of the City of New York in the State of New York of one undivided *eighth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *Three* in the *First* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of three promissory notes signed by said Taylor of $2340 each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable in one, two and three years with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 309, 310 & 311, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the said mortgagor claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

EZRA C HUTCHINS,
By their Attorneys,
WILLIS & FESSENDEN.
Feb 4, 1839 26

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned James H Johnson of Lisbon in the State of New Hampshire is assignee of a mortgage made to Ezra C Hutchins November 15, 1835 by John P Huntington of the City of New York in the State of New York of one undivided *sixteenth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *Three* in the *first* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of three promissory notes signed by said Huntington for sum [illegible] dollars each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable in one, two and three years with interest, annually; said notes being [illegible] date with said mortgage for $232.50 each, payable in two and three months from date with interest. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 312, 313 & 314, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

JAMES H JOHNSON.
By his Attorneys,
WILLIS & FESSENDEN.
Feb 4, 1839 26

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

[illegible] Samuel Hutchins of [illegible] State of Vermont as assignee of a mortgage made to Ezra C Hutchins November 15, 1835 by [illegible] of New York [illegible] Township numbered Three in the First range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of three promissory notes signed by said Taylor of $2340 each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed and payable in one, two and three years with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford, Book 46, pages 315, 316 & 317, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same.

SAMUEL HUTCHINS.
By his Attorneys,
WILLIS & FESSENDEN.
Feb 4, 1839 26

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at public Auction on Tuesday the fifth day of March next at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Robert Herriman in Denmark in said County, a lot of a lot of land belonging to John C Lord late of Denmark, deceased, situated in Fryeburg in said County of Oxford, containing twenty acres, more or less. Said land has a good Meadow on it, on which may be cut yearly from one to ten tons of good meadow hay. Also a first rate sugar lot—maple trees sufficient to make 400 lbs of sugar yearly.

Also, one fourth of a lot of land situated in said Denmark, near Joel Fuller's, containing ten acres, more or less, and covered with pine timber. The above will be sold to those who wish to purchase. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

LEVI F SAWYER, Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed
Denmark, Feb 5th, 1839 26

Notice.

THE friends of Temperance will meet on the fourth Tuesday of February next (26th day) in Paris Hall at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Town Society, &c. An Address may be expected
Paris, Feb 16 1839

NOTICE.

W. & S. & S. OBINS,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the Stand at Gray Corner formerly owned by

S. & W. STINSON,

and having secured the services of W Stinson, they will continue the business making EDGE TOOLS, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to repairing Axes. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received and promptly attended to

Gray, Feb 12th, 1839 6w6

AXES! AXES!!

[illegible] KINGS AXES for sale [illegible] Office [illegible] in the County of Oxford, [illegible] W E GOODNOW
CALL & SEE!!
Norway Village, Feb 16, 1839 4 [illegible]

NEW LIME

[illegible] by
W E GOODNOW
Norway Village, [illegible] 4w7

Hebron Academy.

THE [illegible] WILL COMMENCE ITS WINTER TERM ON MONDAY THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

[illegible]

JOHN [illegible], Secretary
Feb 14, 1839 27

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

[illegible] Oxford and State of Maine, dated May [illegible] 1837, conveyed [illegible] certain lot of land [illegible] Bethel in said County of Oxford, bounded as follows: [illegible] Bethel, on the road leading from Bethel to Paris, thence westerly on said road three rods, to a stake and stones, thence northerly [illegible] to a stake and stones, thence easterly three rods to a stake and stones, thence southerly [illegible] to the first bounds mentioned, containing three square rods, with the buildings thereon, which said mortgage deed was given to secure the payment of one promissory note of even date with said deed, for the sum of [illegible] dollars and thirty-three cents, to Nancy Eldridge, payable in one year from date, with interest. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, page 234, to which reference is hereby made. Said note remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

ASAPH KITTREDGE,
ALFRED ANDREWS,
EBENEZER DRAKE
Paris, February 18, 1839 27

Brown's Improved Almanack, Pocket Memorandum, and Account Book, for 1839,

CONTAINING in addition to the useful matter of [illegible] the most distinguished [illegible] and literary men of the present times. Just received and for sale by W E GOODNOW
Norway Village, Jan 22 1839 tf 2[illegible]

THE PORTLAND
SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY'S
COLLECTION OF
CHURCH MUSIC.

CONSISTING of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, and Chants, composed and compiled under the special direction of the Portland Sacred Music Society, and adapted to the use of classes, choirs, and the social circle, arranged with especial reference to the Organ and Piano Forte. By David Paine. Just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E GOODNOW
Norway Village, Jan 26, 1839 4w2[illegible]

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford on the fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

MARY HALE of Newbury in the County of Essex and commonwealth of Massachusetts, widow and partner, I Devisee in the last Will and Testament of THOMAS HALE, late of said Newbury, deceased, having presented here in Court certain papers, purporting to be a Copy of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, together with the Probate thereof under the seal of the Probate Court for said County of Essex, and thereupon prayed, that said copies may be filed and recorded in the Probate office for said County of Oxford. the Testator having died seized and possessed of real estate within the said County of Oxford, on which said Will operates.

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County of Oxford, on the first day of April next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge
A true Copy—Attest: LEVI SAWYER, Register.

MORTGAGE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that [illegible] Township [illegible] and [illegible] Oxford in the County of Oxford, [illegible] by [illegible] of Maine [illegible] Book [illegible] Page [illegible] Said mortgage was executed for the purpose of securing the payment of [illegible] dollars and interest [illegible] Said mortgage deed [illegible] Said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

WILLIAM C WHITNEY
Norway, January 25th, 1839 3w25

MORTGAGE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ezekiel Morrill of Andover in the County of Oxford, conveyed to the subscriber by deed of mortgage dated the twenty-seventh day of March, A D 1835, a certain farm situated in said Andover, for a particular description of which reference may be had to Oxford County Records, Book 43, Page 442. Said mortgage was executed for the purpose of securing the sum of [illegible] dollars and interest in three years from the first day of January 1836, which said sum of [illegible] has not been paid, and I therefore claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

ALDEN BLOSSOM.
Turner, Jan's 15, 1839 3w3

New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the great nerve battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the nervous (vital) fluid, which originates all motions, all nerves, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and passions, and which we term a part of our system, then healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nerve media of it from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nerves must present unhealthy or preternatural thoughts, feelings, sentiments, so that quarrels, murders, suicides, in short horrid crimes or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to a *bad or corrupted state of the blood*

From an original book of Dr. Brandreth

THIRTY-FIVE FACTS.

1st.—All animal *bodies* begin to form a *fluid*

2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are found, nourished and supported

3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the *BLOOD*

4th.—An ordinary man contains about three gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.

5th.—About two ounces of blood are perfected by the heart at each contraction.

6th.—The heart contracts nearly three per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes

7th.—The body is constantly subject to [illegible] the [illegible] the impurities [illegible]

8th.—Every [illegible] which [illegible] from the blood [illegible] nourishment [illegible]

9th.—In [illegible] the [illegible] Lungs [illegible] from [illegible]

10th.—The [illegible] of [illegible] various parts [illegible] of [illegible] the blood [illegible]

11th.—All [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] consumptions, [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] &c.

12th.—[illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible]

13th.—All [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible]

14th.—The cause *IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

15th.—All [illegible] with the cause [illegible] the blood, and [illegible] *MUST VANISH.*

16th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of [illegible]

17th.—In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 6. PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1839. NUMBER 30.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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THE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A rich capitalist of Paris, whom I shall name M. Lebrun, was famed for his enterprising and speculative disposition. Not a new project was sent on foot but he was applied to for his patronage and protection, and in general whatever he engaged in was crowned with success. Not long since he was one morning seated in his study at his country-house, when a cabriolet drove up to the door; from it descended a young man of fashionable appearance and fine open countinence, not unknown to the frequenters of Tortoni's. He demanded to speak with the master of the house; and was introduced at once to M. Leburn. His host was in slippers and *robe-de-chambre*, for he loved to live as indolently as he could when not immersed in the whirlpool of business at Paris.

"You will excuse me, Monsieur," said the young man, taking possession of an arm-chair "you will excuse me for troubling your retirement by speaking to you of matters of speculation; but the affair in question is of grave importance and pressing nature; it may have consequences so morally useful to society, and so exorbitantly lucrative for its projectors, that I feel convinced of your forgiveness for speaking to you respecting it."

"Speak on, Monsieur; I am all attention," said the capitalist, crossing his legs and drawing his dressing gown closely about him.

"Who could ever have supposed," said the stranger, with great solemnity, "that in quiting an age of doubt and incertitude like the last, we should enter a period so remarkable for its desire to make all fixed and certain as the present. In the eighteenth century everything was overturned, because the world doubted of everything; in the nineteenth no doubt exists, because nothing is left to chance. It is by means of insurance that society is now reorganizing itself. What is there that is not now insured? Nay it has been lately wishpered that Messrs. Rothschild think seriously of forming a company for insuring kings on their thrones, and for fixing ministers of state in possession of their *portefeuilles*; in fact, insurance is the great instrument by which will be brought about that advanced state of humanity, so fruitlessly sought for by Fourrier, St. Simon, and ——"

"But what is the meaning of this long preamble?" interrupted the master of the mansion in a dry metallic voice. "You are aware, I presume, that I require something positive—actual—palpable," laying a stress on each expression.

"My project unites all these qualities," said the stranger.

"Well, then, let us have it without further preliminaries," said the other.

"The fact is," said the projector, "that the matter is of so delicate a nature, that I am obliged to prepare you for my proposal."

"I think I can guess that it relates to an insurance company. What is it you propose to insure, Monsieur?"

"Since I must speak positively my plan is to insure marriageable girls, against the great evil of their existence—against being old maids."

"Hum—m—m," ruminated the man of wealth, again fixing round him his *robe-de-chambre*, which the slight irritation of the moment had displaced "The idea is ingenious."

"You perceive that the natural desire, which must arise in every lady's bosom to avoid celibacy, will incline her to insure, and the profits must be enormous."

"Yes, that is clear enough; but how will you manage the rate of insurance?"

That must be graduated, according to the beauty, fortune, and talents of each. The chances of old-maid-hood cannot be the same for all, nor do I propose to insure all for the same age; one may be fixed at twenty, another at twenty-five, and a third even so late as thirty-five. If after the expiration of the term agreed on, the lady remains without a husband, the indemnity must be paid, and this will constitute a fortune, which in many cases will obtain for her the partner she desires."

"But will the company reserve to itself the power of acting in any way it may deem advisable, to procure husbands for the insured before the term fixed on."

Most assuredley; the company of course can not renounce any means of bringing about its object, but must employ all which may seem advantageous; in fact, the indemnity will scarcely ever be required to be paid, and that is the reason why the speculation is so splendid."

"Yes, I see that there must arise some gains."

"Immense profits, and not a single loss," interrupted the advocate of the new insurance company seeing that his host was balancing towards the project, "If an insurance is effected against death, nothing can hinder persons from dying; if it is made against fire, how can you prevent houses from burning: if you insure against perils of water, how can shipwrecks be put a stop to? But insuing against remaining single, all you have to do is to marry off as quickly as possible your customers."

"I suppose that the company will take care to have always at its disposal a number of gentlemanly bachelors, of good character and education, physicians, surgians, literary men, barristers, merchants, and scientific men, whom it may employ to gain the hearts of those who are to be married."

"That is an indispensable condition of success, and I intend taking on myself the care of that particular duty."

"Well, then, I am your man. Let the matter rest between us two—no noise, no puffing—nothing but secrecy, activity and cleverness. Get the bond of partnership prepared, and get the act, constituting the society, duly passed through the proper forms. I am willing to advance eight hundred thousand francs, which will be amply sufficient for the capital. You, on the other hand, will throw into the stock your zeal and activity, and the profits shall be divided. I act generously, as you may perceive.'

The young man took his leave, exceedingly satisfied with his visit, and, springing into his cabriolet, returned to Paris. In a few days he brought the necessary papers, and the matter was speedily concluded. After M. Lebrun had signed and returned them to the young speculator, he addressed him thus:

"Monsieur, you are now director of the new company, and I need scarcely say that I wish you success. To prove to you, however, that I really have deeply at heart the success of our speculation, I intend commencing the business myself by insuring my daughter. She shall be the first to figure in the list of young ladies insured to obtain a husband. Fill up the blanks of the printed form."

"Age?" demanded the director.

"Seventeen."

"Name and sirname?"

"Euphemia Lebrun."

"Face?"

"Decidedly pretty.

"Talents?"

"Music, drawing, dancing, horticulture."

"Fortune?"

"All that I possess when I die, and eight hundred thousand francs on the day of her marriage."

"That will do, monsieur."

"You may fix the rate yourself, and the age at which the indemnity shall be paid," said the father proudly, as he thought of the charms of his only daughter.

"There is every reason to hope that Mademoiselle Euphemia will have no claims on us for indemnity," said the young partner, as he collected his papers and departed.

As he passed through the pleasure-grounds which surrounded the villa, in order to reach his cabriolet, which he directed to wait for him at the gate of the park, he perceived a young and lovely girl in the midst of the flowers on which she was lavishing her cares. Unaware that any one was near, she was singing a little air which Cinti Damoureau had made fashionable, as she tied up the flowers or waterd them where the heat had parched them up. The young directory paused a moment to admire the slight but rounded figure, the glowing color and beautiful hair of the young person. "This undoubtedly," thought he, "is the daughter of M. Lebrun. I have commenced most fortunately. No danger of so fair a creature being obliged to demand her indemnity." He cast another glance at the lady, and proceeded towards the gate.

A fortnight had scarcely passed when M. Leburn returned to his house in the Chaussee d'Antin. It was his daughter who teased him into quitting the country. He was astonshed that his dear Euphemia should so suddenly abandon, in the midst of the summer season, her flowers which she loved so well. He naturally sought for some reason for such a change, and more than once said to himself, "Is it possible that she can by some chance or other have formed an attachment for some person at Paris?" At last he could no longer doubt that he had conjectured rightly: for her gaiety was fled, her music, drawing, flowers, were neglected, and a tear sometimes betraved her secret. But who could have inspired this passion? What opportunity was there for a gallant to press his suit? He was determined to discover the mystery. "My dear Euphemia," said he, "you have become wonderfull serious. On what can your thoughts be always occupied? What new sentiment has taken possession of your mind? Speak to me frankly; you know how dearly I love you; can you have seen some person who has captivated your affections! If it is a proper match, you cannot doubt that I shall be only too glad to unite you to him who will render you happy."

"Well, then, farther, I acknowledge I do love," said Euhemia, with that timidity and hesitation which a young girl cannot free herself from, even when confessing the state of her affections to her own father.

"And who is he?" said M. Lebrun.

"That is his secret as much as mine," replied the daughter with great tranquility. "I cannot speak of it without his consent; but I will ask him, when I see him, to allow me to declare his name."

This reserve only excited the curiosity of M. Lebrun. He pressed his daughter more and more to name her lover. At last she said, "Give me only three days, and I will then conceal nothing from you."

The next day the young director of the new insurance company to promote marriage, came to pay a visit to his partner. "Oh! my dear fellow," said M. Lebrun, when he saw him, "you would never guess—"

"Guess what?"

"That my daughter is already inspired by the tender passion."

"Oh," said the director, "that must be the effect of the insurance."

"A wonderful effect it is, at all events.—Why, a month has not elapsed since the insurance took place. By Jove! you *are* fortunate. If we have only another such piece of good fortune, the fame of company will be in every person's mouth."

They were conversing in this manner when Euphemia entered the room. She blushed on seeing the stranger.

"My daughter," said M. Lebrun to the young man. "What do you think of her?"

"She is admirable! I can venture to predict she will not pass another year without—"

"Father," said the young girl, regarding by turns the two speakers, "I promised to inform you of the persons whom I love. This is he!"

"Good heavens! is it possible," cried the astonished capitalist.

"According to our regulations," said the director very gravely, "I was bound to seek every means not to allow the specified time to pass without—"

"True, true. But Euphamia, how did you get acquainted with monsieur?

"I saw him in the country one day, in going out. He used to come afterward every day. He helped me to cultivate my flowers. We walked out in the park, and, at last, as I found his visitsts too short, I thought that by coming to Paris I should see him more frequently, and for a longer time."

"In showing my zeal for the interests of the society," continued the sepeculator, "I considered—"

"Come, my young friend," said the surprised father, "you are a clever fellow. Stunned as I have been, I must acknowledge that the matter has something amusing in it."

"I protest to you, I considered that I faithfully performed my duty.'

"No use in talking of it now. You already have the eight hundred thousand francs, fortune."

"Quite correct," said the young man, taking Euphemia by the hand with the air of a martyr to his duty. "This is a glorious beginning.—We shall have such custom from this affair! We must absolutely gain millions!"

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT,

To the Senate of the United States, and House of Representatives:

I lay before Congress several despatches from his Excellency the Governor of Maine, with the enclosures, communicating certain proceedings of the Legislature of that State and a copy of the reply of the Secretary of State, made by my direction, together with a note from H. S. Fox, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, with the answer of the Secretary of State to the same.

It appears from the documents that a numerous band of lawless and desperate men, chiefly from the adjoinng British Provinces, but without the authority or sanction of the Provincial Government, had trespassed upon that portion of the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which is watered by the river Aroostook, and claimed to belong to the State of Maine; and that they had committed extensive depredations there by cutting and destroying a large quantity of timber. It will further appear that the Governor of Maine having been officially apprised of the circumstances, had communicated it to the Legislature, with a recommendation of such provisions, in addition to those already existing by law, as would enable him to arrest the trespassers, and secure the timber which they were about carrying away; that in compliance with a resolve of the Legislature, passed in pursuance of his recommendation, his Excellency had despatched the land agent of the State, with a force deemed adequate to that purpose, to the scene of the alleged depredations, who, after accomplishing a part of his duty, was seized by a band of the trespassers, at a house claimed to be within the jurisdiction of Maine, whither he had repaired for the purpose of meeting and consulting with the land agent of the Province of New Brunswick, and conveyed as a prisoner to Fredericton, in that Province, together with two other citizens of the State, who were assisting him in the discharge of his duty.

It will also appear that the Governor and Legislature of Maine, satisfied that the trepassers had acted in defiance of the laws of both countries, learning that they were in possession of arms, and anticipating (correctly as the result has proved) that persons of their reckless and desperate character would set at naught the authority of the magistrate, without the aid of a strong force, had authorized the Sheriff and the officer appointed in the place of the Land Agent, to employ, at the expense of the State, an armed posse, who had proceeded to the scene of depredations, with a view to the entire dispersion or arrest of the trespassers and the protection of the public property.

In the correspondence between the Governor of Maine and Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, which has grown out of these occurrencies, and is likewise herewith communicated, the former is requested to recall the armed party, advanced into the disputed territory for the arrest of trespassers, and is informed that a strong body of British troops is to be held in readiness to support & protect the authority & subjects of Great Britain in said territory. In answer to that request the Provincial Governor is informed of the determination of the State of Maine to support the land agent and his party, in the performance of their duty, and the same determination, for the execution of which provision is made by a resolution of the State Legislature, is communicated by the Governor to the General Government.

The Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, in calling upon the Governor of Maine for the recal of the Land Agent and his party from the disputed territory, and the British Minister in making a similar demand upon the Government of the United States, proceed upon the assumption that an agreement exists between the two nations conceding to Great Britain, until the final settlement of the boundary question, exclusive possession of, and jurisdiction over, the territory in dispute. The important bearing which such an agreement, if it existed, would have upon the condition and interest of the parties, and the influence it might have upon the adjustment of the dispute, are too obvious to allow the error upon which this assumption seems to rest to pass for a moment without correction. The answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox's note, will show the ground taken by the Government of the United States on this point. It is believed that all the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments upon this subject has already been communicated to Congress, and is now on their files. An abstract of it, however, hastily prepared, accompanies this communication. It is possible that in thus abridging a voluminous correspondence, commencing in 1825 and continuing to a very recent period, a portion may have accidentally been overlooked; but it is believed that nothing has taken place which would materially change the aspect of the question as therein presented. Instead of sustaining the assumption of the British functionaries that correspondence disproves the existence of any such agreement.

It shows that the two Governments have differed not only in regard to the main questions of title to the territory in dispute, but with reference also to the right of jurisdiction, and the fact of the actual exercise of it in different portions thereof. Always aiming at an amicable adjustment of the dispute, both parties have entertained and repeatedly urged upon each other a desire, that each should exercise its rights, whatever it considered them to be, in such a manner as to avoid collission, and allay, to the greatest practicable extent, the excitement likely to grow out of the controversy. It was in pursuance of such an understanding that Maine and Massachusetts, upon the remonstrance of Great Britain, desisted from making sales of lands, and the General Government from the construction of a projected military road in a portion of the territory of which they claimed to have enjoyed the exclusive possession; and that Great Britain, on her part, in deference to a similar remonstrance from the United States, suspended the issue of licenses to cut timber in the territory under controversy, and also the survey and location of a rail road through a section of country over which she also claimed to have exercised exclusive jurisdiction.

The State of Maine had a right to arrest the depredations complained of; it belonged to her to judge of the exigency of the occasion calling for her interference; and it is presumed that had the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick been correctly advised of the nature of the proceedings of the State of Maine, he would not have regarded the transaction as requiring, on his part, any resort to force.

Each party claiming a right to the territory, and hence to the exclusive jurisdiction over it, it is manifest that, to prevent the destruction of the timber by trespassers, acting against the authority of both, and at the same time avoid forcible collision between the contiguous Governments during the pendency of negotiations concerning the title, resort must be had to the mutual exercise of jurisdiction in such extreme cases, or to an amicable and temporary arrangement as to the limits within which it should be exercised by each party. The understanding supposed to exist between the United States and Great Britain has been found heretofore sufficient for that purpose, and I believe will prove so hereafter, if the parties on the frontier, directly interested in the question, are respectively governed by a just spirit of reconciliation and forbearance. If it shall be found, as there is now reason to apprehend, that there is in the modes of construing that understanding by the two Governments, a difference not to be reconciled, I shall not hesitate to propose to her Britannic Majesty's Government a distinct arrangement for the temporary and mutual exercise of jurisdiction, by means of which similar difficulties may in future be prevented.

But between an effort on the part of Maine to preserve the property in dispute from destruction by intruders, and a military occupation by that State of the territory, with a view to hold it by force, while the settlement is a subject of negotiation between the two Governments, there is an essential difference, as well in respect to the position of the State, as to the duties of the General Government.

In a letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the Governor of Maine, on the first of March last, giving a detailed statement of the steps which had been taken by the federal Government to bring the controversy to a termination, and designed to apprise the Governor of the State of the views of the federal Executive, in respect to the future, it was stated, that while the obligations of the federal Government to do all in its power to effect the settlement of the boundary question were fully recognized, it had, in the event of being unable to do so specifically, by mutual consent, no other means to accomplish that object amicably, than by another arbitration, or by a commission with an umpire in the nature of an arbitration; and that in the event of all other measures failing, the President would feel it his duty to submit another proposition to the Government of Great Britain, to refer a decision of the question to a third power. These are still my views upon the subject, and until this step shall have been taken, I cannot think it proper to invoke the attention of Congress to other than amicable means for the settlement of the controversy, or to cause the military power of the federal Government to be brought in aid of the State of Maine, in any attempt to effect that object by a resort to force.

On the other hand, if the authorities of New Brunswick should attempt to enforce the claim of exclusive jurisdiction set up by them, by means of a military occupation on their part of the disputed territory, I shall feel myself bound to consider the contingency provided by the Constitution as having occurred, on the happening of which a State has the right to call for the aid of the Federal Government to repel invasion.

I have expressed to the British Minister near this Government a confident expectation that the agents of the State of Maine, who have been arrested under an obvious misapprehension of the object of their mission, will be promptly released; and to the Governor of Maine that a similar course will be pursued in regard to the agents of the Province of New Brunswick.

I have also recommended that any militia that may have been brought together by the State of Maine, from an apprehension of a collision with the Government or people of the British Province, will be voluntarily and peaceably disbanded.

I cannot allow myself to doubt that the results anticipated from these representations will be seasonably realized. The parties more immediately interested cannot but perceive that an appeal to arms, under existing circumstances, will not only prove fatal to their present interests, but would postpone, if not defeat, the attainment of the main objects which they have in view.

The very incidents which have recently occurred will necessarily awaken the Governments to the importance of promptly adjusting a dispute, by which it is now made manifest that the peace of the the two nations is daily and eminently endangered. This expectation is further warranted by the general forbearance which has hitherto characterized the conduct of the Government and people on both sides of the line. In the uniform patriotism of Maine her attachment to the Union, her respect for the wishes of the people of her sister States, of whose interest in her welfare she cannot be unconscious, and, in the solicitude felt by the country at large for the preservation of peace with our neighbors, we have a strong guarntee that she will not disregard the request that has been made of her.

As, however, the session of Congress is about to terminate, and the agency of the Executive may become necessary during the recess, it is important that the attention of the Legislature should be drawn to the consideration of such measures as may be calculated to obviate the necessity of a call for an extra session. With that view, I have thought it my duty to lay the whole matter before you, and invite such action thereon as you may think the occasion requires.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Washington, 26th Feb. 1839.

The following additional Message from the President was sent to the House on the 27th:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—

I transmit to Congress copies of various other documents received from the Governor of Maine, relating to the dispute between that State

and the Province of New Brunswick, which formed the subject of my message of the 26th inst. and also a copy of a memorandum signed by the Secretary of State of the United States and her Britanic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States, of the terms upon whibh it is believed all collision can be avoided on the frontier, consistently with, and respecting the claims on either side. As the British Minister acts without specific authority from his Government, it will be observed that this memorandum has but the force of recommendation on the Provincial authorities and on the Government of the State.

M. VAN BUREN.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty's authorities consider it to have been understood and agreed upon by the two Governments that the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the Northeastern frontier, should remain exclusively under British jurisdiction until the final settlement of the boundary question.

The United States Government have not understood the above agreement in the same sense, but consider on the contrary, that there has been no agreement whatever for the exercise, by Great Britain, of exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, or any portion thereof, but a mutual understanding that, pending the negotiation, the jurisdiction then exercised by either party, over small portions of the territory in dispute, should not be enlarged, but be continued, merely for the preservation of local tranquility and the public property, both forbearing as far as practicable to exert any authority, and, when any should be exercised by either placing upon the conduct of each other the most favorable construction.

A complete understanding upon the question thus placed at issue, of present jurisdiction, can only be arrived at by friendly discussion, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; and as it is confidently hoped that there will be an early settlement of the question, this subordinate point of difference can be of but little moment.

"In the meantime, the Governor of the Province of New Brunswick and the Government of the State of Maine will act as follows:

"Her Majesty's officers will not seek to expel, by military force, the armed party which has been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Aroostook river, but the Government of Maine will, voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory, any armed force now within them; and if future necessity shall arise for dispersing notorious trespassers or protecting public property from depredation, by armed force, the operation shall be conducted by concert, jointly or separatdly, according to the agreement between the Governments of Maine and New Brunswick.

The civil officers in the service respectively of New Brunswick and Maine, who have been taken into custody by the opposite parties, shall be released.

Nothing in this memorandum shall be construed to fortify or to weaken, in any respect whatever, the claim of either party to the ultimate possession of the disputed territory.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty having no specific authority to make any arrangement on this subject, the undersigned can only recommend, as they most earnestly do, to the Governments of New Brunswick and Maine, to regulate their future proceedings according to the terms herein set forth, until the final settlement of the territorial dispute, or until the Governments of the U. S. and Great Britain shall come to some definite conclusion on the subordinate point upon which they are now at issue.

JOHN FORSYTH,
Sec'y of State of the U. States.
H. S. FOX,
H. B. M. Ex. and Min. Plen.
Washington, Feb. 27, 1839."

REPORT.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which have been referred two messages of the President of the United States, enclosing sundry papers relating to the disturbances upon the Aroostook river, in the State of Maine, report:

That they have examined the papers submitted to them by the House with great care, and will offer such reflections upon them as the limited time for the preparation of this report will admit. The very near approach of the termination of the present Congress, and the desire of the committee that as much time as possible should be afforded to the House for the examination of the bill herewith reported, are considerations of such a powerful nature, that some incidental matters, connected with the subject, cannot be fully investigated. The main points, however, of the controversy are not numerous; and upon them the opinion of the committee is clear and decided. The position assumed by the President, in his message, is correct, and ought to be sustained, if necessary, by the legislative power of Congress.

It is well known that an informal arrangement or understanding has existed for many years past, between the United States and Great Britain, relating to the territory in dispute between them, and having for its object avoidance of clashing authorities, calculated to endanger the peace of the two nations. The committee have not time to give a detailed and historical statement of the origin and progress of this arrangement, the examination of which might, perhaps, elucidate the cause of this strange error into which the British Government is represented by its agent in this country to have fallen with respect to its provisions. Suffice it to say, that it never appears to have gone further, in its greatest extent, than to adopt the basis of the "uti possidetis," leaving each party to the continued exercise of the jurisdiction which it had previously maintained in practice. The idea which is occasionally suggested in some of the British documents, that, prior to the peace of 1783, the Government of Great Britain was in possession of the whole country, and, therefore, that this constructive possession must be considered as continuing until she is divested of it with her own consent, is one which the United States can never sanction or even listen to, without strong repugnance.

It implies that the people of the United States hold their country by a grant from the British Crown, made in the treaty of 1783—a doctrine which was successfully resisted by the ministers of the United States, even when it was advanced by remote implication, prior to the signature of that treaty, by their refusing to treat with the British ministers until their credentials were changed. At a subsequent period of our history the same doctrine was advanced in argument; and at that period also, was, as it must be, met with instant contradiction. The people of the United States hold their country by virtue of the declaration of the 4th of July, 1776; and the treaty of 1783 did nothing more than arrange the boundary lines between two nations, independent of each other in fact and in right. So far, therefore, as the claim of Great Britain to the jurisdiction over the unsettled parts of Maine is founded upon the twice-exploded theory that she is the rightful sovereign of all that she has not granted away, it cannot be submitted to without sacrifices of honor which the American nation never will make.

When the discussion became active between the two Goverments, as to their respective rights to the territory now in dispute, the greater part of it was, and, indeed, still remains, uninhabited by permanent settlers. Here and there a small settlement could be found, consisting, in some cases, of a single house, and in others of more than one, placed near each other, for the convenience of the inhabitants. The extent of the arrangements between the two Governments does not appear, as construed by the American Government, to have gone further than the recognition of the jurisdiction of each over the people and lands then operated upon by it. If these inhabitants had taken out the titles to their lands from either one Government or the other, and were in the habit of resorting to its judicial authority for the preservation of order, then they were to continue so to do until the question of ultimate ownership should be finally decided in some mode satisfactory to both Governments. The propriety of this arrangement will not be questioned by the committee. If it be left to the British Government the jurisdiction over the inhabitants along the military road which leads from Halifax to Quebec, and thereby furnished it with a motive for procrastinating the controversy, inasmuch as it continued in the enjoyment of nearly all that rendered the country valuable as a British possession, it also furnished a strong proof of the desire of the American Government to deal fairly and liberally with its antagonist in the argument. Demonstrating, in this conclusive manner, that it was not influenced by a captious spirit of discontent, the Government of the United States derived, from the state of the case, a right to appeal to the British Government to expedite the final adjustment of the controversy, and to claim, in the mean time, the full benefit, on its part, of an arrangement which, perhaps, gave to its adversary more than an equal share of advantages. But the arrangement has been entirely misunderstood or misconstrued, if the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick be correct in his exposition of the orders under which he is acting. The United States never did, and never can consent that the exclusive jurisdiction of the whole territory in dispute shall be consigned to the care of any officer of the British Government. The pretention now advanced is as unreasonable in itself as it is unsustained by any agreement between the two Governments. Supposing that the parties to the controversy stand upon an equal footing as to their rights, (and there is none other in the case except the inadmissible one formerly alluded to,) the United States have as much reason to expect that Great Britain will yield to them the exclusive jurisdiction of the whole of the contested territory, together with the care and custody of the timber and other public property, as she has to require from us such an extravagant concession. On the part of the United States, it has never been claimed or asked, as far as the committee are informed, and the true position of the President now is, that he resists the application of a principle which no Executive of this country ever adopted as his guide. It has not been asked of Great Britain; nor can it be submitted to from her.—What the United States ask from others, they are always willing to grant; nor can they grant what it would be deemed unreasonable to ask.

That portion of the territory in which the recent and present disturbances exist, has been, for a number of years past, subject to the laws of Maine; and before the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, was under the control of the latter. In December, 1807, Massachusetts conveyed one township lying on both sides of the Aroostook, and near the meridian line from the source of the St. Croix, according to a selection, survey, and plan made under a resolve passed in March, 1806. In January, 1808, she conveyed ten thousand acres lying west of the aforesaid township, and on both sides of the Aroostook, pursuant to a survey and plan made under the same resolve. This jurisdiction has been continued through the medium of land agents ever since that time; and the settlers, who have been there for a number of years past, (certainly since 1822,) have always, in practice, held their property under grants from Massachusetts and Maine. The part remaining unsettled has been applied to no other useful purpose than to use the timber, in which it is very productive, and the State of Massachusetts has been in the practice of granting licenses to her people to cut timber from the public domain.—The exercise of jurisdiction was perfect as the nature of the country would permit. The mere fact of granting licenses to cut timber to certain individuals, shows that the preservation of the timber was held to be an object of great consequence, and drew after it the incidental right of refusing to permit the timber to be cut down whenever it was thought wise to do so, or of taking other measures for its preservation by driving off trespassers or punishing them by civil process. This right, Maine derived from Massachusetts. Every State Government in the Union has a right to regulate the landed interest, whether public or private, within its limits; and Maine stands upon the same footing, unless as to such parts of it as are decided not to be under its jurisdiction by the exercise of the constitutional powers of the Federal Government. But, as has been already observed, no proceeding or agreement of the Federal Government can be found which did not recognize an actual jurisdiction just such as that now claimed and enforced by Maine. Whether the Legislature of that State ought, or ought not, in courtesy to the Federal Government, to have invoked its interposition before driving off the trespassers with a strong hand, is a question which the committee deem it unnecessary to examine, because the pretensions advanced by the Lt. Governor of New Brunswick equally exclude the right of the United States and Maine to interfere.

If the United States had been applied to, and the urgency of the case had rendered a prompt and forcible interposition necessary to remove those lawless trespassers who were equally the enemies of both Governments, the same opposition would have been made to such interference by the Lt. Governor of New Brunswick, and the same question arisen as in the present case.

The conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States are now presented in antagonistical position to each other, and the subordinate question, as to the manner in which they have thus been brought in direct opposition, is not of sufficient importance to require a strict examination. If it were, it might be argued that the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in directing a boom to be placed across the mouth of the Aroostook river for the purpose of intercepting, seizing and selling the timber which has been cut, is not sufficient satisfaction to the State of Maine, which may desire to preserve its timber, whilst it argues such remissness on the part of the British authorities over their own people, as might well have induced the State of Maine to enforce her own laws. If the committee are right in the view which they have taken of the arrangement between the United States and Great Britain, there is nothing in it to impair, but, on the contrary, every thing to ratify the jurisdiction of Maine over that part of her territory where it had long been familiar; and the interference of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick is a violation of the existing understanding. In the first proceeding of Maine, the force sent to arrest or drive off the numerous and armed band of trespassers who were depreciating upon the public property, appears to have been in the nature of a civil process, in execution of the law of the land. The power of a ministerial officer, such as a sheriff, for example, to compel obedience to the law, and to summon to his aid a sufficient portion of the "power of the country" to subdue opposition, is well known both to American and British jurisprudence, and is sanctioned by early laws in the history of England.—The riotous and desperate character of the marauders upon the Aroostook is sufficiently manifested by the fact of their breaking open an arsenal upon the British territory in order to supply themselves with an additional quantity of arms to enable themselves to resist and repel the party which was approaching, under a civil officer, to require submission to the laws. The proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick was issued before any steps were taken by Maine to sustain the civil by military power and was directed against the interference of the ministerial officers of the law, acting in strict conformity with what are believed to be fundamental principles of British as well as American law. The first appeal to military force was made by him, and the subsequent proceedings of Maine are defensive merely. The pretensions of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick excludes the civil as well as the military power of Maine and the United States from interfering to preserve order in this seat of the ancient jurisdiction of Massachusetts; and would compel the United States and Maine to rely upon the justice, the vigilance, or the generosity of the British authorities for the maintenance of good order and the enforcement of the laws, in a country where nothing but a naked claim can be said to exist upon the part of the British Government. It demands of Maine that she should divest herself of a jurisdiction practically established and ascertained, and transfer it to Great Britain. It demands of the United States that an arrangement, alleged to have been made between the two Governments, of the existence of which the United States are unconscious, should be summarily carried out, according to the construction which one of the parties is said to have placed upon it, and without giving to the other party an opportunity to contest such construction.

It is difficult, in the opinion of the committee, to believe that the Government of Great Britain maintains such an interpretation of that arrangement, and thus converts what was intended for the preservation of friendly feelings into a source of great and instant discord. But the assertion of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick has been twice officially, deliberately, and publicly made, that he is acting under the instructions of his Government; a fact of which he and his Government can be the only judges. The execution of these orders is incompatible with the honor of the United States. The Executive branch of the Government has expressed this opinion, and in this opinion the committee fully concur.

The sudden execution of these orders may bring on a crisis for which as much preparation ought to be made as the short time remaining of the present session of Congress will permit, and the bill which is herewith submitted is intended to accomplish that purpose.

The committee refer with much pleasure to the efforts which have been made by the British minister at Washington, evinced by the memorandum of a conference between him and the Secretary of State, to avert the events which seem to be approaching. If the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick shall desist from any attempt to take or hold military possession of the whole of the disputed territory, it will be easy to restore things to their former condition. If he shall determine to suspend further movements until the decision of the British Government be known, it will be for that Government to say what shall be the political relations between the United States and Great Britain;—whether the friendship which now so happily prevails between the two nations, for the preservation of which the essential interests of both loudly call, shall be suddenly and rudely broken by assuming a principle as a ground of action to which the United States cannot submit.

The committee cannot but entertain the hope that no precipitate counsels on the part of the Lt. Governor of New Brunswick will deprive the Government of Great Britain of an opportunity of explaining, before any more serious difficulties shall have occurred, orders which he is believed to have misunderstood. In this event, all immediate difficulties will disappear. The insuperable objection to the military occupation of the disputed territory by Great Britain requires, in common fairness, that no attempt of the kind should be made by Maine or the United States.

Having accomplished her intention of driving off or arresting the trespassers upon the Aroostook, and thus enforcing her laws, Maine will, it is not to be doubted, be satisfied with this vindication of her sovereignty, and withdraw the military force which is now in arms to sustain the civil authority and repel invasion. A contemporaneous cessation of measures by Maine and New Brunswick will compromit the honor of neither; and time will thus be afforded for the British Government to select the position which it intends to occupy in the relations between it and the United States. If any motive were necessary to induce Maine to adopt a course so manifestly proper, it would be found in the prompt response of the Executive of the United States to the appeal made to it at the present crisis, and the jealous sensibility which has been manifested for the protection of her rights, by spreading over them the ample powers of the Federal Union.

The committee ought, perhaps, here to close this report. But the anxiety which they feel that no measures should be left unemployed to preserve peace between the United States and Great Britain, by removing, not only temporarily, but permanently, the causes of discontent between them, induces them to offer another recommendation to the House. It is the expression of an opinion by the House, sustained by a legislative provision, that a special embassy should be sent to England, for the purpose of co-operating with the resident minister, there, in endeavoring to adjust this long-pending controversy. The precedents for this measure in our history are numerous and encouraging.

The object of such an embassy is, to express a deep conviction on the part of the Government of the extreme urgency of the case, and the absolute necessity of adjusting existing difficulties. The ordinary forms of negotiation appear insufficient to rouse the British Government to the danger that the two nations may find themselves involved in war, notwithstanding the desire of the Governments of both to avoid it; and the steps proposed would manifest to the world at all events, that the United States are sincerely anxious to exert every means in their power to maintain the most amicable relations with a Government and people so eminently entitled to the respect and regard of every civilized nation on the globe.

The committee are conscious that some other provisions of the bill herewith reported would more properly have emanated from some of the other committees of the House, upon whose jurisdiction they are reluctant to encroach. But the few days which remain of this session would not have permitted any delay, with the view of referring these subjects to other committees, with the slightest hope of obtaining any action upon the part of the House. They submit the whole matter, therefore, as the result of their anxious reflections, to the better judgment of the House.

"Why are you running about in the snow, Thomas, without you shoes and stockings?"—inquired a kind father to his son. "Because sir," answered the urchin, "the shoemaker hasn't mended my shoes according to his promise, and I want to show proper resentment."

ACTION OF CONGRESS.

The Act which passed the House, as mentioned in our last (yeas 201, nays 6,) late Saturday evening, is in the following words. It passed the Senate (yeas 41, nays 0.) and received the signature of the President, the same night.

A BILL giving to the President, of the United States, additional powers for the defence of the United States, against invasion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to resist any attempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce by arms her claim to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the State of Maine which is in dispute between the United States and Great Britain; and for that purpose, to employ the naval and military forces of the United States and such portion of the militia as he may deem it advisable to call into service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the militia so to be called into the service of the United States by virtue of this act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," may, if in the opinion of the President of the United State the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after the arrival at their place of rendezvous, in any one year unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the event of actual invasion of the territory of the U States by any foreign Power, or of imminent danger of such invasion discovered, in his opinion, to exist, before Congress can be convened to act upon the subject, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized, if he deem the same expedient, to accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding fifty thousand, in the manner provided for in an act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen," approved May, 23, 1836.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, in the event of their contingencies provided for in this act, the President of the United States shall be authorized to complete the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to equip, man, and employ, in actual service, all the naval force of the United States; and to build, purchase, or charter, arm, equip, and man such vessels and steamboats on the Northern lakes and rivers whose waters communicate with the United States and Great Britain, as he shall deem necessary to protect the United States from invasion from that quarter.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten millions of dollars is hereby appropriated and placed at his disposal for the purpose of executing the provisions of this act; to provide for which, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to borrow money on the credit of the United States and cause to be issued certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, for the sum to be borrowed, or any part thereof; and the same to be sold upon the best terms that may be offered, after public notice for proposals for the same; *Provided*, That no engagement or contract shall be entered into which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed after the expiration of five years from the first of January next; and that the rate of interest shall not exceed five per cent. payable semi-annually.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eighteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for outfit and salary of a special minister to Great Britain: *Provided*, The President of the United States shall deem it expedient to appoint the same.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in the event of either of the contingencies provided for in the first and third sections of this act the President of the United States shall be authorized to apply a part not exceeding $1,000,000 of the appropriation made in this act, to repairing or arming fortifications along the seaboard and frontier.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever militia or volunteers are called into the service of the United States, they shall have the organization of the Army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and allowances.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the several provisions of this act shall be in force until the end of sixty days after the meeting of the first session of the next Congress, and no longer.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. R. KING,
President pro tem. of the Senate.
Approved, March 3, 1839.
M. VAN BUREN.

U. S. Senator from Michigan.—The 17th trial resulted in the nomination by the Senate of Warner Wing. The House have nominated John Biddle. Both branches, it was expected, would meet in joint convention for the election of Senator on the 14th inst.—B. Statesman.

The territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States contains 1,850,000 acres more than the whole State of Massachusetts, being in all 10,705 square miles, or nearly seven millions of acres of the richest and most valuable land in the State. Is this not worth contending for?

ADDRESS
OF THE
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
At the Review of the Detachments from the Cumberland and Oxford Divisions of Militia, at Augusta, March 8th.

FELLOW SOLDIERS:—The spectacle this day exhibited must be gratifying to all who have witnessed it. Especially has it been so to myself. To see so large a number of the respectable citizens of the State, coming, as you do, directly from your farms, your workshops, and your respective places of business, and yet exhibiting the martial appearance, the precision of movement, the military subordination and discipline of regular troops, cannot but excite admiration and command respect. Why, and how is this? The answer may be given in a few words. You are *American citizens*, armed in defence of *your own* rights. You are not the creatures of a despot, fighting to sustain a power, that conquers but to enslave—nor, mercenary hirelings, who, for mere pay, would wade through seas of inhumanity and crime.—On, no!—on the contrary, you are *freemen*, contending for the *rights* of freemen. If you have been called out by law, it is a law of your own making. If you have armed yourselves for a contest, it is in defence of your own property—your own rights and honor. If you submit to a rigid subordination, and discipline, it is because as American citizens you can do it without degradation, and because your own good sense teaches you the necessity of it.—Such men, with such a cause, are invincible. You carry with you a moral as well as physical force, superior to mere numbers. You carry with you a firm and unyielding confidence that a GOOD PROVIDENCE is with you, and that the result of your efforts, whatever it may be, will be wisely ordered. This confidence, is, of itself, a tower of strength.

"Three is he armed who has his quarrel *just*."

Fellow Soldiers, I would not say one word to excite in you, unnecessarily, a belligerant spirit. I should be doing you injustice, if I believed that you were anxious to meet a foe in conflict, independently of the maintenance of your rights. We are a people pre-eminently disposed to peace. All our habits and pursuits—our principles and inclinations, are adverse to war. Such an event must ever be regarded by us as a dreadful calamity. But then we are a people jealous of our honor, and watchful of our rights—and though we may bear and forbear long, there is a point beyond which endurance *cannot* go—of which, those who have aroused the slumbering energies of this State and Nation, may yet have abundant proof.

I cannot however, fellow soldiers, omit saying to you, that it is my anxious desire, my earnest hope, that all our difficulties may be settled without bloodshed. Whether they can be so settled, probably a short period will determine. In the meantime let us cherish those feelings which may be consistent with an *honorable peace* or a *righteous war*.

Fellow Soldiers?—I thank you for your attention—I congratulate you upon your appearance and conduct—and whether in the field or at your peaceful firesides, you will ever have my ardent wishes for your success and happiness.

THE REAL BONE AND MUSCLE—WITH BRAINS. On Wednesday morning last, our Streets were filled with troops, drafted from the Oxford Division of Militia, who were ordered to rendezvous at this place. They command the respect of all beholders—being about a head taller than your dwarfish sea-board and city troops. Why—one thousand of them are capable of *looking* five times that number of scurvy red coats into annihilation. Such men are the real bone and muscle, and they have brains to guide them. They paraded about 700 strong in Winthrop street, Thursday forenoon, under command of Col. Ripley.—[Gospel Banner. 9th inst.

☞The detachment of Militia from the Oxford Division, reached here night before last; a d a more hardy and determined body of men never assembled. The "bears of the back towns," as our friend of the Journal used to call them, are the reliance of the country in times like these—and a safe reliance it is.

The detachment from the Cumberland Division reached Hallowell last evening.—[Age. 7th inst.

Extract from the speech of the Hon. *Mr. Thomas* of Maryland, in reply to Mr. Bond of Ohio.

"A Whig Senate committee examined into the conduct of Swartwout, as collector, and approved it in 1834. Whig merchants of New York, well acquainted with him, recommended him for appointment at the same period, and a Whig Senate confirmed it. In January 1837, after this man had steeped himself in peculations, but before that was known to the public, he was a vice president of a conservative meeting in New York the proceedings of which I now hold in my hand. Vast number of copies of these proceedings were published at the time and forwarded to their constituents by Whig and Conservative members of the House. In March, 1837, the same man presided in a meeting to nominate a candidate for a mayor of New York, to be supported by the Conservatives, who were not ready openly to join the Opposition. In July of the same year he signed the celebrated letter of Mr. Talmadge, aproving his political course, and, in the same month, was chairman of a meeting of the friends of the credit system, and opponents of an Independent Treasury, held at the National Hall, in the city of New York. In all these various capacities, for all these acts, Swartwout, was applauded, countenanced and encouraged, by the whole opposition. He was their political associate.—Nevertheless he was then a defaulter. He had large amounts of the public money fradulently in his possession, and used, doubtelss, large sums of it to print and circulate the documents to which I have referred, to teach, in the language of them, sound, public and private morals to the American People."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 12, 1839.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The Message from the President to Congress will be found upon the first page of to day's paper. It appears to have been received with general satisfaction in Washington, and is spoken of by most of the leading papers in tones of high commendation. Here there appears to be various opinions of its merits. Some think it all that is necessary,—others, that it is too pacific, too conciliatory, that it is not what Maine had a right to expect from that quarter. We, for ourself, are free to confess, that we do not feel fully satisfied with it. We are satisfied so far as it relates to what we have done; but we do not like the indications of the future course of the General Government, supposing that no immediate collision should take place. We do not like the prospect held forth of arbitration or umpirage, nor do we believe that Maine will ever consent to such a course. We have had enough of the subtleties of diplomacy and the procrastinations of negotiation, which the cunning ministers of the British Court know so well how to use to their own advantage, while at the same time the main question appears to have been overlooked, or is permitted to hang by the eye-lids, and every year's delay has increased the arrogance of British pretensions and is adding strength to the preposterous claims which they have set up to a part of our territory. We would not wrongfully accuse the General Government of wanton neglect of a positive Constitutional duty, but if there is not something bearing a close resemblance to such neglect in the Message, then there is certainly something wrong in public opinion in this State. The very contingency to which the Message alludes—when "if the authorities of New Brunswick should attempt to enforce the claim set up by them by means of a military occupation on their part of the disputed territory," then "the State has the right to call in the aid of the Federal Government,"—has occurred, if the threats of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick mean anything more than mere gasconade Maine is requested to withdraw her troops. Will she do it?—Never, we hope, until Her Majesty's Lieutenant Governor withdraws his claims to exclusive jurisdiction and retracts his threats to drive away our troops by force. But in this emergency we have the utmost confidence that the Executive and Legislature of this State will adopt such a course as will comport with the dignity, honor and interest of the State. They are safe in such able hands and we are willing to abide their decision.—We are in the right—the General Government knows it—the unanimous declaration of both Houses of Congress confirms it. Why then be cheated out of our territory by smooth words and endless controversy. We must assert our rights now or yield them forever. The state of the case we believe to be this—Great Britain will never yield the possession of that territory so long as we appear to be content to keep up this business of negotiation. The territory must be secured by actual possession. Let the line be run according to the treaty of 1783—let the General Government take occupation of it, and then, let the British, if they will, come and take it from us. The consequences do not rest with us—if we do our duty we have no need to apprehend or fear for them. They rest with the party which is not willing that the right should enjoy their own.

We respect the motives of the President. It is his duty to avoid collision and preserve the peace of the country if it can be done consistently with national honor. He did well to leave the whole subject open for the mature deliberation of Congress, divested of everything which might afford the British Government an opportunity to take exceptions to the course of the General Government in its desire to procure the speedy adjustment of the controversy. But we regret that he should have proposed to settle the present difficulty in any other way than by determining the question of title to the territory. We regret that the message does not provide for the speedy adjustment of the boundary—"peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." We believe that our claim to the territory in dispute is as clear as sun light, and that the claim of Great Britain will be adhered to as pertinaciously and as unreasonably as unjust claims usually are—and that the shortest and best way to end the matter is to cut asunder this endless web of negotiation and take possession of the territory, and occupy it with a military force if necessary, up to the line of 1783.

When the Colonies succeeded in obtaining their independence and obtained an acknowledgment of it from the Government of Great Britain, that Government relinquished all claims to the government, property and territorial rights of the States and every part thereof, and to avoid disputes, the boundaries were defined in the instrument wherein the acknowledgment was made. To that line we now claim. The territory embraced in it was purchased by our Revolutionary sires with their treasure and blood. It was committed to our charge as the heritage of freedom. Shall we prove recreant to the sacred trust thus confided to us? We cannot, we will not believe it.

Gen. Scott arrived in Augusta on Wednesday last.—He met the citizens and soldiers in the Representative's Hall on Thursday. The Hall was crowded to overflowing. Many could not get places. The greetings of the General to the officers and soldiers introduced is said to have been peculiarly hearty. In Mr Frost, Representative from Bethel, he recognised a fellow soldier in the last war. They were both wounded in the same battle. The interview was enthusiastic.

We learn that Rev. George Bates of Turner is detached as Chaplain of the troops from this division.

Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of New York, fully approving the conduct of Maine, and pledging the State, if a resort to military force is found necessary, to make common cause with Maine.—*Boston Mercantile.*

M. Thiers recently spoke in the chamber of deputies of the French as having *full command of the sea.* This chafes the English editors.

The Globe of the 27th ult. contains a report of the remarks of Mr. Williams in the Senate, on the 25th ult. in relation to the misrepresentations of the National Intelligencer, touching the course of Maine on the boundary question. We regret that we cannot find room for them to-day. The following is the concluding paragraph:—

"Having stated the facts as Mr. W. believed them to exist, he submitted to the Senate and to the nation whether or not the Government or people of Maine were justly chargeable with adopting "very hasty measures," or "levying war against a power in amity with the United States?" As to the idea of the boundary question being in Maine a party question, or a game to be won "by the side which succeeds in driving the ball furthest," it was no such thing.—Although there are political parties in Maine, they are extinguished upon this great vital and all-absorbing question of boundary, and the maintenance of the rights and honor of the State. On this question there is but *one voice* and *one determination*, as well in the Government as in the people of Maine; and that is to maintain inviolate *her whole territory;* and before yielding to the haughty demand of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick to withdraw her Land Agent and the force necessary to sustain him in the execution of his duties, the best blood of her citizens will be freely shed to repel invasion, and to vindicate the rights of Maine and the honor of the nation."

In the Senate, Friday, 22d inst. Mr. Benton from the committee on Military affairs, reported a bill for the erection of certain military defences in the State of Maine; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Senator Rives's jig up.—The Legislature of Virginia resumed, on Saturday, an effort to elect a Senator, and, after several inefficient trials, abandoned all further attempts for the present session, by postponing the subject indefinitely.

Modern conservatism kills all it touches.—Where's Tallmadge? Where's Rives?

The Secretary of the Treasury has received $140 from a repentant government officer.—The letter containing it was postmarked Raleigh, N. C.

The Burmese government have declared war against the British possessions in India. The English are regretting that Mirza Mahommed has been placed on the Persian throne. They would like to see him deposed, but it is said he is sustained by Russia.

Capt. Field of the Schooner Eleanor Jane, arrived at this port yesterday, from St. Johns, N. B. states that the whole militia force of the Province had been ordered to the frontier.

A letter to the editor of the Atlas states that 5000 troops, (2000 of them Regulars,) left Fredericton, the 23d ult. for the frontier, determined to drive every Yankee from the disputed territory.—*Boston Mercantile.*

Virginia.—The last vote on Thursday, from Virginia, for U. S. Senator, was, for Mason, 73; Johnson, 54; Rives, 36; scattering, 1. Total, 164—necessary to a choice, 83.

The Philadelphia Courier has the following: The Western Soup Society, at an expense of fifty dollars per week, make nearly four barrels of excellent soup daily, which they feed from 1000 to 1300 adults and children. Every Friday, a barrel of good flour is baked into two pound loaves and delivered out with the soup on Saturday.

'Mister, how do you sell your sugar to-day?'

'Only twenty cents the pound.'

'Can't give it. I'll drink my coffee without sugar, and kiss my wife for sweetning first.—Good-day sir.'

'Good-day, sir. When you get tired of that kind of sweetning, please call again."

'Perhaps I may.'

☞He called next day.

The friends of Von Shultz, the Polish martyr, have requested the British government to permit his remains to be taken to Salina, and buried according to the directions in his will. The government refused.

Cape of Good Hope papers say that the colony at Port Natal, has been attacked for several nights by the Zoolahs, who have butchered whole families—men, women and children. Their victims are put to death with revolting barbarity.

JUDICIAL TENURE RESOLVE.—The following is the section to be substituted instead of the 4th section of the Constitution as it now stands.

"That all Judicial officers, now in office, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall from and after the 1st day of March, 1840, hold their offices for the term of *seven years from the time of their respective appointments*, (unless sooner removed by impeachment or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) *and no longer unless re-appointed thereto.*

The Bangor Democrat says that a line of videttes has been established from Houlton, Rine's Fort, and Bangor. The videttes are stationed at from six to ten miles from each other.

Pretty Good. One of the Siamese twins, on being asked why he did not get married, replied he had already experienced enough of "*double* blessedness."

As an evidence of the great and important advancement of our State in agricultural products we would make mention of the following facts. It being necessary that an additional supply of Flour should be furnished for the troops, and delivered at Bangor, F. A. Butman Esq. of Dixmont immediately proposed to deliver 200 barrels within 30 days. The flour is manufactured at his mills in Dixmont, from prime wheat raised by our farmers. Mr. B. also delivers a large quantity of beef. This is as it should be—a few years more and Maine will not depend on foreign states to supply her with the necessaries of life. She is fast developing her resources.—*Bangor Courier.*

A Sad Mistake. A Mrs. Le Count, who had for some time followed the very reprehensible practice of quieting her infant twin children, when troublesome, by giving them large quantites of *paregoric*, on finding the phial empty, a few days since, she sent her son for more; but unfortunately he asked for and received *laudanum*. She gave a teaspoonful to one of the twins, which caused its death in a few hours, not withstanding all the efforts of medical skill to counteract the effects of the poison, when the mistake was discovered.

"Why don't your father take a newspaper, said a gentleman to a little urchin whom he caught in the act of pilfering his newspaper from the door step. 'He sends *me* to take it,' cried the little boy.

'What is your business madam?' asked a counsel recently of a witness on the stand. 'I keep a seminary for the *destruction* of young ladies,' was the answer.

Mr. Wyer, the assistant door keeper of the Senate, died suddenly at Washington, Feb. 21, it is supposed in a fit of apoplexy.

☞*"Compounding a felony."*—A gentleman in New Orleans caught a fellow picking his pocket, the other day, when the rogue turned to him and said, here's twenty dollars if you will let me go and say nothing about it"—"done" replied the gentleman. After the thief had departed he found that the rascal had bribed him with his own money.

A writer in the North American Review computes that one third of the waking hours of civilized communities, including what is employed in making and reparing, is devoted to the subject of dress.

MARRIED.

In this town by John Dennett Esq. Mr. Ebenezer H. G. Marshall to Miss. Rebecca Jane Penley both of Paris.

In Norway by John Dennett Esq. Mr. Woodworth W. Latham to Miss. Elvira Morse both of Norway.

HENRY N. GODMAN,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
NORWAY, ME.

All business communicated by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to 1239

NEW LIME

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the subscriber. W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Feb. 16, 1839. 4w27

HOUSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the House and other buildings now occupied by the Rev. G. Soule in Norway-Village. Terms reasonable. Possession will be given on the first of May next. For further particulars enquire of W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, March 6, 1839. 4w39

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS Benjamin Goodnow, Jun'r, of Bethel in the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-six, gave the undersigned, Eri Stearns, a mortgage deed of the following described real estate, viz:—"All the real estate, situated in said Bethel, which the said Stearns has conveyed to me by his deed of even date with these presents, and being the same which one Ephraim Powers conveyed to the said Stearns, by his deed dated Dec. 1, 1832, except the lot of land numbered ten in the Sixth Range, reference to the said deeds of said Stearns and Powers to be had for a more particular description, '—to secure the payment of three hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty-nine cents—two hundred dollars thereof in two years from the date of said deed, and the balance in one year from the twentieth day of April then next. And whereas said Goodnow has failed to fulfil the condition of said mortgage deed, but has broken the same. Therefore notice is hereby given, that the said mortgagee claims to have possession of said mortgaged premises for condition broken in order to foreclose said mortgage, agreeable to the statute in such case provided. ERI STEARNS.
Bethel, March 5, 1839. 3w30

Executor's Sale.

PURSUANT to a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate, dated March 5th, 1839, will be sold by the subscriber, at public Auction, at the dwelling house of Widow Anna Barker, in Bethel, on Saturday the 6th day of April next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of Moses Barker, late of Bethel, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of Administration, and incidental charges. The real estate to be sold, as aforesaid, consists of the homestead farm of said deceased.
FRANCIS BARKER, Executor.
Bethel, March 6, 1839. 30

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at public Auction on Saturday the 18th day of April next at three o'clock in the afternoon at the Store of J. & J. Walker in Lovell, all the real estate of

STEPHEN COFFIN,

late of Lovell, in said County, deceased, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of Lot numbered fifty-eight in the fourth division of Lots in said Lovell, situated in the northeast part of Lovell on the county road leading from the north part of Lovell to the north part of Waterford. Said lot is principally covered with a young growth of pine, hemlock and other valuable wood, and has also a meadow on it suitable for grass.

Purchasers are invited to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN S. SHED, Administrator.
Norway, March 5, 1839. 3w30

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to examine the claims of the creditors of Jesse Douglass late of Denmark in said county, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing the fifth day of March last have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the house of Levi P. Sawyer in Denmark, on the last Wednesday in June and July and the first Wednesday in September next, from four to seven of the clock P. M. on each of said days.

Dated this seventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

STEPHEN BERRY, } Com'rs.
30 LEVI P. SAWYER. }

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned James H. Johnson, of Lisbon in the State of New Hampshire is assignee of a mortgage made to Ezra C. Hutchins November 15, 1835, by Albert G. Benson of the City of Brooklyn in the State of New York, of one undivided *eighth* part of the easterly half of township numbered *three* in the *first* range of townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of his three promissory notes dated Nov. 14, 1835, for $2340 each, and payable in one, two and three years respectively, with interest annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of deeds for the County of Oxford Book 46, page 318, and the assignment is recorded in the same Book page 402. The said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises and to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said mortgage. JAMES H. JOHNSON,
By his Attorney, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.
March 8, 1839. 3w30

Town Orders,

COLLECTOR'S Blanks, Highway Surveyor's Bills, Writs, Executions, Pension Blanks, Deeds, and other Blanks, just received and for sale at the
OXFORD BOOK STORE,
By W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, March 8, 1839. 3w30

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

SIMEON BARRETT, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Abraham Heath, Jr. late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the ninth day of April next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w30 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

LUCY ANDREWS, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel Andrews late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the ninth day of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w30 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

DANIEL TOWN, Administrator of the estate of Amos Town, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claim against said Estate,

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the ninth day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w30 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

JOSEPH ADAMS, Executor of the last Will and Testament of James H. Withington, late of Peru, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the ninth day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w30 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine—

SAMUEL MORRILL, Administrator of the estate of Arthur Mitchell, late of Mexico, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private claim against said Estate,

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the ninth day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w30 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of March, in the year of

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

SAMUEL HEALD,

late of Lovell, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SOLOMON HEALD.
Lovell, March 5, 1839. 3w30

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

EZRA T. RUSSELL,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to PHEBE K. RUSSELL.
Bethel, March 5, 1839. 3w30

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES KNOX,

late of Peru, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MANASSEH LAWRENCE
Peru, March 5, 1839. 3w30

From the Bangor Democrat.

THE BOUNDARY LINE.

In the definite Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783, the Northeastern Boundary line of Maine is described as follows: We quote from the 2d article.

"From the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, to wit:—that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix to the Highlands, along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence, from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the Northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, &c. East by a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix from its mouth in the Bay of Fundy to its source, and from its source directly north to the aforesaid highlands, which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence," &c.

It is as difficult to perceive any thing uncertain in the language of the treaty as to comprehend on what ground the British claim six million acres of our territory after examining the history of the subject and the documentary evidence in support of our claim. *The Northern part of Maine was not claimed by the British Government or any of its negociators, commissioners, or agents, until* 1817, after the Commission under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent was organized. Our rights and title deeds were undisputed for about THIRTY THREE YEARS; then having failed to obtain by cession or purchase that part of our territory which would give them a free and direct communication between Halifax and Quebec, and a position important to them in a Military point of view, the British pretended to claim it as a right, and to claim a much greater extent than they had ever sought by way of cession. The idea of claim originated with some of the British Provincial subjects; greatly desiring to hold the country, they made misrepresentations to stimulate the home Government that she might by some means be induced to obtain it. Col. Bouchette, attached to the commission under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, and principal surveyor on the part of the British, published a work shortly before the organization of the commission, and replete with quibbling about the highlands, and the equitable division of the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Ocean, and arguing from the great importance to the British, of the claimed territory, that it must have been so contemplated and arranged, and containing other fallacies and absurdities.

The British did not for *more than thirty years* dispute our full right to all we have ever claimed and now claim by the treaty of 1783, for the satisfactory reason that *they determined* the eastern and northern boundaries of what is now the State of Maine, in the descriptive language contained in the patents, charters, proclamations and acts of Parliament from 1621 to 1775 defining the boundaries of their Provinces. By the treaty of Peace the boundaries between the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia on the one part, and Massachusetts Bay on the other part, were made the Boundary of the United States. And what were the boundaries of these Provinces?

In George the Third's commission to Montague Wilmot, in Oct. 1763, constituting him Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Nova Scotia is the following description of boundary: "Bounded on the westward by a line drawn from Cape Sable across the entrance of the bay of Fundy to the *mouth of the river St. Croix, by the said river to its source, and by a line drawn north from thence to the southern boundary of our Colony of Quebec, to the northward by the said boundary, as far as the western extremity of the bay de Chaleurs,*" &c.

In the commission to William Campbell in 1767, and Francis Legge in 1771, the same description of the boundaries of Nova Scotia are repeated.

As late as 1838, we find the same description, word for word, defining the westerly limit of the British Provincial jurisdiction.

In Lord Durham's commission, dated March 30, 1838, it is thus described:—

"Bounded on the westward by the mouth of the river St. Croix, by said river to its source, and by a line drawn due north from thence to *the southern boundary of our Province of Quebec;* to the northward by the said boundary as far as the western extremity of the Bay de Chaleurs," &c.

The "southern boundary" is found in the 45th degree of northern latitude where it crosses Lake Champlain, as is determined by numerous official documents, one erecting the Quebec territory into a Province in 1763, another an act of the British Parliament in 1774, describing the boundaries of the Quebec Province.

In 1763 the King established the government of Quebec, bounded as follows: "On the Labrador coast by the river St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river, through the Lake St. John, to the south end of Lake Nipissim, from whence the said line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain, in 45 degrees of north latitude, *passes along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea,*" &c.

In 1621 James I. gave a grant to Sir William Alexander, which he called *Nova Scotia*, containing "all the lands of the continent from Cape Sable, thence along the coast of St. Mary's bay, thence across the bay of Fundy to the river St. Croix, to its nearest spring head, thence by an imaginary line northward to the river St. Lawrence, thence by the shores of the river to the haven or shore commonly called Gaspe," &c.

In 1691, by the charter of William and Mary, the real Province of Massachusetts Bay was erected, consisting of the former provinces of Massachusetts Bay, New Plymouth, *Nova Scotia*, the District of Maine, and the river Sagadahoc, to the river St. Lawrence, and every part thereof, and the St. Lawrence or Great River of Canada. Massachusetts exercised some acts of jurisdiction over Nova Scotia, but in a few years gave it up and the British then made it a separate Province.

From 1697 to 1763 England and France alternately held Acadie. Although Nova Scotia had been the subject of grants, of conquests and cessions, up to 1763, the St. Lawrence was always recognized as its northern boundary; but by the King's Proclamation of this year, establishing the Government of Quebec, the boundary was varied, transferring it from the shores of the St. Lawrence to the sources of the rivers which emptied themselves into it.—The line has not since been altered, except between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut river, where instead of pursuing the highlands, it was changed to the parallel of forty-five degrees north latitude.

Thus it will be seen that our Northeastern Boundary line as established by the treaty of 1783, was based upon boundaries definitely and repeatedly designated by the British themselves, in defining the Provinces. *The Northwest angle of Nova Scotia* and the *dividing highlands* are clearly and definitely indicated. If a line can be run due north from the source of the St. Croix, until it strikes highlands or elevated country, where the waters fall off in opposite or different directions, and along said highlands or elevated country where the rivers rise, which flow one way into the St. Lawrence, and the other way fall off into the Bay of Fundy, then the true line can no more be a matter of doubt, as it is not, than the boundaries of a County, town, or the true bounds of a farm.

While the treaty of '83 was in progress, the British insisted upon limiting the U. States to the Piscataque, the Kennebec, or the Penobscot, and the American ministers insisted upon going to the St. John, but it was finally agreed to adhere to the charter of Massachusetts Bay, and that they did so, appears from a comparison of the treaty with the patents, charters, proclamations, &c. before alluded to, and that the boundaries between the Provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, on the one part, and Massachusetts Bay on the other part, was made our northeastern boundary line was expressly conceded by the British in the preliminary discussion of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London, November 19, 1794.

In 1798 the Commissioners under the treaty of 1794 settled the question as to the true St. Croix in the treaty of '83, and up to this time the right of the U. States had not been considered any way doubtful, the attention of both governments having been limited to surveying and marking the line.

In the correspondence which preceded the treaty of Ghent, the British Commissioners ask for a CESSION *of that portion of the District of Maine which intervenes between New Brunswick and Quebec, and prevents a direct communication*, and leave the proposal open for the American Commissioners *to demand an EQUIVALENT for such cession in land or otherwise.* In reply, the American Commissioners most explicitly stated that the line was established unalterably by the treaty of '83, and in order to be definitely ascertained it was only necessary to institute a survey in conformity with its provisions, and that they had no authority to cede any part of the State of Massachusetts. In reply the British Commissioners say the "British Government never required that *all* that portion of Massachusetts which intervenes between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, should be CEDED to Great Britain, but only that SMALL PORTION of territory which INTERCEPTS the communication between Halifax and Quebec." They then asked for a *cession*, offered to *buy*, and on our own terms too, a very small portion of the territory they now CLAIM, and which Sir John Harvey says he shall defend as British soil.

From the provisional treaty of peace in 1782 to the treaty of Ghent, the British always conceded our title and our rights whenever the subject was presented in the discussions between them and the U. States. Even in the argument of the British Agent under the fourth article of the treaty, delivered before the Commissioners in Sept. 1817, after the Agents had made an agreement for a survey, he unequivocally admits and shows our title. He says, "That the northwest angle of Nova Scotia mentioned in the treaty as the commencing point in the boundary of the U. States, *is the northwest angle of the said Province of Nova Scotia* designated in the grant to Sir William Alexander in 1621, subject only to such alteration as was occasioned by the erection of the Province of Quebec in 1763."

The State of Massachusetts always considered the right of sovereignty and jurisdiction co-extensive with her title, and relying upon the good faith of the British did not cultivate her whole territory or keep a military force for its protection, but from time to time made grants of her unappropriated lands. Massachusetts early granted Mars' Hill to some of the soldiers of the Revolution, and in 1806 conveyed to Deerfield and Westfield Academies half a township each, lying west of Mars' Hill township. In December, 1807, she conveyed one township *lying on both sides of the Aroostook and near the meridian line from the source of the St. Croix*, and in 1808 conveyed ten thousand acres lying west of the aforesaid township on both sides of the Aroostook. Had the residue of the territory been called for she would have continued her grants, but about this time the general business of the country was checked by the restrictive system, which alloyed the spirit of settlement and improvement, and put an end to speculations in wild lands.—The war soon coming on it required years to recover from it, and hence no new grants were made.

In 1819 the act of separation passed and at the next session of Congress, Maine was admitted into the Union; by the act of separation Massachusetts retained the fee simple of a moiety of the wild lands, but the residue and the entire sovereignty and jurisdiction was vested in Maine.

Three years having elapsed after the organization of the commission under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, and there being reports that the British Agent was diligent and the American remiss, the Governor of Maine noticed the subject in the first Message which was delivered to the Legislature, June 2, 1820. The Message was answered on the 12th, by resolves requesting the Governor to transmit to the President of the U. S. a copy of the Resolves accompanied by suitable representations in relation to the subject. The Governor complied with the request and complained of delay, want of information, want of acquaintance with the commissioner, and requesting to have an assistant agent from Maine designated by the Executive of the U. S., to "assist the present agent in his important duties, that the boundary may not only be more expeditiously but more satisfactorily adjusted."

This year in the exercise of their general powers of jurisdiction and sovereignty, the Marshall of Maine, under a law of the U. S. took the census of the inhabitants settled on the St. John and its tributary streams west of the meridian line from the source of the St. Croix, and the south line of the province of Quebec or Lower Canada. The Governor and council also sent an agent to explore the public lands on the St. John and its branches west of the meridian line from the monument, which service was performed.

In the Governor's message of 1821, the attention of the Legislature was called to the subject of preserving the timber on the public lands. The Government says—"It appears that trespassers *within our acknowledged territory*, particularly on the rivers Aroostook, Du Chute, Presquille and Meduxekeag, committed by persons residing in the British provinces, are very great, accordingly arrangements have lately been adopted with a view to prevent such predatory incursions in future." Reliance was placed upon the fulfilment of the Commission for running the line, but this failed. The Governor and Council then appointed Benjamin J. Porter to proceed and notify the trespassers to desist from further depredations. The agent duly instructed proceeded to the Aroostook, found British subjects trespassing there, *with whom he settled, and received also the assurances required, that they would not return.* An agent was the next year appointed for the same purpose, received the same instructions and accomplished the same object.

In 1825, by the concurring direction of the authorites of Maine and Massachusetts, two lots of land on the Madawaska were conveyed to John Baker and James Bacon, citizens of this State. This year Maine and Massachusetts surveyed and conveyed two ranges of townships on the meridian line running north from the Monument, and above Murs' Hill, to a place within a few miles of the St. John.

In 1825 the Governor of Maine again refers to the subject of the Northeastern Boundary, and the Legislature responded by directing him to adopt measures in relation thereto in concurrence with Massachusetts. Five ranges of townships were surveyed, extending from the line drawn west from the monument and extending from that line to Fish river, and near the St. John. The Fish river road extending from the east branch of the Penobscot river, was also laid out under the authority of the States.

It is fresh in the recollections of all that, subsequently, Baker was arrested and thrown into jail for stopping the British mail from crossing our territory and asserting the rights of American citizenship, that the question was submitted to the King of the Netherlands and his award rejected, that the town of Madawaska was incorporated by the Legislature of Maine, that an agent was sent to take the census, &c. &c. and we shall not therefore refer to them at this time in detail.

From the above brief outline of the history of the subject, it will be seen that the line of boundary secured to us by the treaty of 1783 is plain and unequivocal—that in truth the British defined it, and for *more than thirty years* invariably acknowledged our right to every inch of soil claimed by us, and that we have always claimed and exercised jurisdiction over the territory which the British, since they could not obtain it by purchase or cession, have called "disputed territory" and debateable and negotiable ground.

However unjustly Maine has been used by the General Government, and whatever mistakes may have been committed by the National Executive, Maine has never directly nor indirectly consented to part with her jurisdiction or to the delaceration of her territory.

It is now more than half a century since the treaty was first executed giving us our title deeds, and about twenty years since negotiations have been carried on between the British and American governments in relation to the Commission and survey and the groundless, absurd and preposterous claims of the British. We have been surfeited with diplomacy and disgusted with "the most amicable feelings," and "the highest considerations." There has been enough vaporing, gasconading, and valient and determined words. Our whole population pant for active exertions, which will produce definite results.

When we drive trespassers from our territory and resist and expel land pirates found plundering our property, Sir John Harvey, in behalf of Her British Majesty says it is an "OUTRAGE" and an "INVASION of a part of the Province of New Brunswick, under the *jurisdiction of Her Majesty's government!!* He then orders off an American force from American soil, and in case it is not done *threatens to remove them by force!* If this is attempted or accomplished the General Government is bound to come to the rescue, if desired. The State and National Government will repel any and every encroachment and every attempt to dismember our territory.

The General Government have again and again acknowledged our full rights, and in defending those rights and maintaining the integrity of our territory we plant ourselves on the treaty of '83, as we understand it, and as the British understood it up to 1817, and every step now taken must and will be *forward on the treaty line.*

THE HOUR OF DANGER.—Amid the sunshine of prosperity, there is a character of national gaiety and levity, which suits, in some degree, with the character of the times, and which may be forgiven at least, if it is not approved. But the hours of danger demand another character; and the voice of Heaven calls then for loftier proposes, and sublimer energies. In such hours, it calls upon vice to pause, and folly to think, and party to be silent. It calls upon the citizens of every rank to prepare his mind for the scenes that may follow; to remember what are the blessings which are included in the name of his *country*: and to supplicate from Heaven that strength which may enable him, in its hour of peril, to defend and to save it. It calls upon the great and the affluent to lay their wealth at the feet of their country? to indicate their distinction, by the distinction of their patriotism; and to scorn every calculation of private interest, when the interest of the their native land is in danger; to call upon the poor man to harden his mind against the conflict in which he must act or suffer; to brave those additions to penury, which the struggle for national existance must produce; and to prepare himself, in the last rank, to defend the humble cottage which, is yet the abode of liberty and religion.

[Rev. Archibald Alson.

NEW PORTLAND

SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY'S

COLLECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC.

CONSISTING of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, and Chants, composed and compiled under the special direction of the Portland Sacred Music Society, and adapted to the use of classes, choirs, and the social circle, arranged with small notes for the Organ and Tenor Forte. By David Snow. Just received and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Jan. 26, 1839. 1w24

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

MARY HALE of Newbury in the County of Essex and commonwealth of Massachusetts, widow and principal Devisee in the last Will and Testament of THOMAS HALE, late of said Newbury, deceased, having presented here in Court certain papers, purporting to be a Copy of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, together with the Probate thereof under the seal of the Probate Court for said County of Essex, and thereupon prayed, that said copies may be filed and recorded in the Probate office for said County of Oxford, the Testator having died seized and possessed of real estate within the said County of Oxford, on which said Will operates.

ORDERED, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the second Tuesday of April next, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the said second Tuesday of April next at ten of the clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3 251 Copy Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whereas Silvanus Twitchell late of Bethel and now of Orono in the County of Penobscot, by his deed of Mortgage, dated June 6, 1835, and duly recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book 46, Page 133, conveyed to the subscriber certain parcels of land situated in Bethel in said County of Oxford, to wit:—Lot numbered twenty-three in the third range of lots in said Bethel; one piece of land beginning at the Southeast corner of lot numbered twenty-three in the fourth range, thence Northwardly to the road, thence Westwardly on the road to the turn in the road, thence West twenty degrees South until it strikes the Mill brook, thence up the Mill brook to the lot line, thence Eastwardly on said line to the first mentioned bound, excepting so much of said tracts as said Twitchell sold William Frye and Timothy White.—Also one undivided half of the South half of lot numbered twenty-four in the second range; also the South half of lot numbered twenty-eight in the third range; also a small tract of land on Bethel Hill measuring thirty-five by thirty-three feet & the Shoe-makers shop thereon. Reference being had to said record of said deed for a more full description; and whereas the conditions of said deed have been broken, the undersigned claims to foreclose said Mortgage.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

Norway, January 28th, 1839. 3w25.

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned Ezra C. Hutchins of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts holds a mortgage executed to him November 15, 1835, by Wm. S. Dunham of New York in the State of New York, of one undivided *Eighth* part of the easterly half of Township numbered *Three* in the *First* range of Townships in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, to secure the payment of three promissory notes signed by said Dunham of $2340 each, bearing even date with said mortgage deed, and payable in one, two and three years with interest, annually. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of deeds for said County of Oxford Book 46, pages 311, and 312, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the said mortgagor claims to have possession of the mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage. EZRA C. HUTCHINS,

By his Attorneys,

Feb. 4, 1839 WILLIS & FESSENDEN 20

FREEDOM.

I HEREBY certify that I have given to GEORGE W. YOUNG his time, hereby relinquishing all claim to his earnings, and authorizing him to receive for his own benefit the proceeds of all his labor, and shall pay no demands after this date.

CHARLES YOUNG

Attest: JARED YOUNG.

Greenwood, February 28, 1839. 2w29

NOTICE.

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the Canton Point Bridge holden on the 23d instant, the said proprietors voted an assessment of Ten Dollars on each share, for the purpose of paying the debts of said corporation, which are now called for, one half of said sum to be paid in thirty days from the above date, and the other half on the 30th day of June next.

THE subscriber, Treasurer of said corporation, hereby gives notice to said proprietors, to pay him said sum on or before the times as aforesaid

CORNELIUS HOLLAND, } Treasurer of said Corporation.

Dated at Canton, Feb 27, 1839. 3w29

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

I, the subscriber, hold a mortgage, executed to me by Samuel Page of Brunswick in the County of Cumberland, dated the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1825 of certain premises situated in Waterford in the County of Oxford, particularly described in a deed from me to him of even date with said mortgage—reference being had to said deed for a description of the premises—said mortgage being recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 30, Page 230. The premises comprise one undivided half of the Fulling Mill near Philip Barrows Mills on Crooked River in said Waterford, and of the land on which said Fulling Mill stands with the buildings, and one acre of land at the corner of the road opposite Moses Young's house—Also the whole of about twelve acres of woodland, being the northeasterly corner of lot No. 6, in the 14th Range, &c.—all in said Waterford. The said Page having failed to fulfil the conditions of said mortgage, then I claim to have possession of, and to hold the premises for condition broken to foreclose the mortgage aforesaid.

EBENEZER JEWETT

Waterford, March 1, 1839. 3w29

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Henry Goding of Jay in the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, conveyed to Jefferson Coolidge of said Livermore, trader, his heirs and assigns, by deed of mortgage, a certain lot or parcel of land situated in said Livermore on the West side of the Androscoggin River, being part of lots numbered one hundred and one hundred and fifty-one according to the original plan of said town of Livermore, and bounded as follows, viz.—West on the town line, North by land which William Smith conveyed to Isaac Hamlin, East by land then owned and occupied by Walter Weld and the Coolidge lot aforesaid, South by land which the said Smith conveyed to Herkish Haskell, including the grist or meadow land which the said Smith reserved in his said deed of conveyance to the said Hamlin, containing in the whole by estimation eighty acres, be the same more or less—which mortgage deed and said mortgaged premises the said Jefferson Coolidge, on the fifth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, under his hand and seal, for a valuable consideration transferred and assigned to me the subscriber, my heirs and assigns.—Now be it known that the conditions of said mortgage having been broken I hereby claim to foreclose the same, for the reasons aforesaid.

WM. H. BRETTUN

Livermore, February 25th, 1839. 3w29

Mortgagee's Notice.

WHEREAS Charles Blanchard of Rumford, Esquire, did, by his deed of mortgage bearing date July 11th A. D. 1835, and duly recorded in the Deeds Registry for the County of Oxford, Book 48, Pages 441 & 442, convey to the subscriber eight hundred and ninety six and three fourths acres of land in a place called Count Township called Butterfield's Grant, now Sumner, the same lying in common and undivided with other owners.—And now to said Registry bringing that a description of the premises and whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken by reason of the non-payment of the first note of twenty six pounds and twelve dollars and thirty five cents each and interest thereon. I therefore give notice that I claim to hold said mortgaged premises for condition broken.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY

Norway, February 11th, 1839. 3w26

FOUND,

IN the road near Pike's Hotel in Waterford, about two months since a Lady's WORK BASKET, containing several articles of sewing apparel, &c. The owner can have the same by applying at this Office and proving property.

Feb 5, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Governor and Council of this State, Surveyor for the County of Oxford and having given bonds as the law directs, to discharge the duties of that office,

PHILO CLARK

Turner, Feb'y 11, 1839. 3w26

NOTICE.

W. S. & C. OBNIS,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the Store at Gray Corner formerly owned by

D. & W. STINSON,

and having secured the services of W. Stinson, they will continue the business of making EDGE TOOLS, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to repairing Axes. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received and promptly attended to.

Gray, Feb 12th, 1839 3w26

AXES! AXES!!

R. KING'S AXES, the newest and best kind ever offered for sale in the County of Oxford, just received and for sale, by W. E. GOODNOW.

☞ CALL & SEE!!

Norway-Village, Feb 16, 1839 4w27

MORTGAGE NOTICE.

THE undersigned hold a Mortgage executed to them by Barnabas Faunce of Paris in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, dated May 23, 1837, of the Southerly half of Lot numbered twenty-five in the eighth Range of Lots in said Paris, to secure the payment of three promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage deed, signed by said Faunce, and payable as follows: The first, for the sum of seventy dollars and twenty-three cents, to Asaph Kittredge in one year from date with interest; the second, for the sum of twenty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, to Alfred Andrews in one year from date; the third, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, to Ebenezer Drake in one year from date, with interest. Said mortgage deed is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford Book 51, page 233, to which reference is hereby made. Said notes remaining unpaid, the undersigned claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same, for breach of the condition of said mortgage.

ASAPH KITTREDGE,
ALFRED ANDREWS,
EBENEZER DRAKE.

Paris, February 18, 1839. 27

BLANKS FOR TOWN ORDERS

FOR sale at this Office.

Feb. 26.